Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 170 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
18th "	Nellore	6,853	To Marseilles only
22nd "	Soudan*	6,690	
30th "	Nankin	6,855	
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712	

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.						
Single	816	756	606	576	516	250
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	220
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th August	Dilwara	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
18th Aug.	Barjora	Karachi & P Gulf 1 p.m.
21st "	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
27th "	Karagola	E and S Africa: via Seychelles

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	K. Tsunashima	3792	14th Aug.	17th Aug.
Yokei Kara No. 2	J. Nakamura	3795	14th Aug.	20th Aug.
Yamashin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	25th Aug.	5th Sept.
Mosel Maru	— —	3658	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept.
Shingo Maru	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 483,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Gaelic Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe	25th August	31st "	Japan.
Hamdo Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Elgin Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Société Générale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£2,850,000
With Power to increase to	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. TIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Cursimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

fail to try the "Railway" Hotel Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 211.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation

THIS IS UNIQUE THIS IS UNPARALLELED.

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd. 53, Meadows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

Result of the War

will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 22, Grey Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is one rupee.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom bay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEPHATA & CO., 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however, complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. A week's trial per V. P. P. for Rs. 3/ or three days' trial free if cure is felt sure. "SRI" WORKS', (2) Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. W

BURROWS AND WELCOME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-8. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents. 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay, 2. 3609

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced BOOK-KEEPER and an ACCOUNTANT for one hour daily any time. Apply Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, Graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons, will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to: THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Poona. 4029

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Competent PROOF READER in English. Apply to the MANAGER Athenaeum Press, Zoroastrian Buildings Societys' Compound, Tardeo Road. 4035

WANTED—TYPISTS. Pay Rs. 40 p. m. Apply Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4041

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, knowing correspondence, etc. Apply Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4034

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4031

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL. — WANTED Qualified NURSES for the above Hospital. Apply to LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3991

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, male or female, generally useful in office work. Apply Box No. 967 ,Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4019

WANTED—An energetic youth to work as CANVASSER for the Medical line Will have to be useful in office work. Apply Box No. 968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4020

WANTED—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an export and import firm, one experienced in the line preferred. Apply Box No. 954, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3967

WANTED—A MANAGING CLERK and a TYPIST (knowing short-hand preferred), for a Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No, 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4018

WANTED—2 Fast TYPISTS SHORT-HAND, 2 CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS, 2 ACCOUNTANTS, Gujarati Hindus, with more than 3 years' practical experience only need apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Town Hall. 4052

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SURGEON for Rao Sanatorium (near Indore), for Tuberculosis. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Indore, (Central India). 4026

WANTED—Two Retired EURASIAN BAND MASTERS, as Seargents, under a EUROPEAN BAND MASTER. Clot to play, one, solo, Clarionet, another solo Carnet and both string instruments Also Band men. Apply to THE DIRECTOR OF MUSIC to H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of VIZIANAGARAM. 4007

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Post as Despatching, Filing or General Accounts Clerk, by a Christian youth. Please apply to Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4047

WANTED

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road Roller, quite new or nearly new by some well-known makers. Specifications and quotations for free delivery on rails to be sent at once to THE PRESIDENT, Municipalities, Alwar, Rajputana. 4050

FOR SALE.

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3816

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

FOR SALE—AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR TAILORS—Secondhand SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, in thorough working order at tempting prices. Apply sharp to BHAWOO KASHINATH & Co.'s Clothing Factory, Khetwadi Back Road, below Native General Library. 3883

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

ARE you using the D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR? Last mail has brought fresh stocks of all kinds of duplicating sundries papers, pens, inks, etc., come and inspect them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TIME given to unimportant details is time wasted. We will save you a lot of bother, place all your requirements for stationery with us. We guarantee to give you prompt service, fresh stocks, and very low quotations. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOR SALE.

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs. basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. baskets. V. P. free. THE HILL Co., Chamba Panjab. 3952

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3957

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England, by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st September, 1919, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Northern Express Trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3810

WANTED.

WANTED.—GOOD BUNGALOW or FLAT in a healthy locality, open to westerly breeze. Occupation from 1st October next or later. Prepared to pay good rent for suitable premises, on lease for twelve months or upwards. Apply Box No. 961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3995

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq.yards.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,

Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3464

NOTICE

IT has come to my knowledge that RAMNATH DINANATH SHROFF, GOPINATH DINANATH SHROFF and KESHRINATH DINANATH SHOFF are trying to sell the Cart, known as Digi Cart, (property of Soonderbai wife of Dinanath Gangadhar) situate at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/91 to Messrs. Jethu Kanji and Co., Public are, therefore, informed that the said persons have only a life interest in the said property and that they have no right or authority to sell the same. I am one of the reversioners and I hereby give notice that public dealing with the said property or attempting to buy the same without my consent in writing, will do so at their own risk.

Dated 5th August, 1919.

GANPATRAO RAMNATH SHROF,
Grandson of Soonderabai.

3730

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	8 50
Muttra Junction	,,	11 12
Bayana	,,	12 33
Kotah Junction	,,	16 42
Rutlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 42
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3818

PUBLIC NOTICES.

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

OPEN FROM 2ND JULY, 1919 TO 30TH AUGUST, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for the loan will be received at the Office of the undersigned on the ground floor of the Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

C. W. C. CARSON.
Accountant General, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2958

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for constructing roads, footpaths, storm water drains, lighting the roads, etc., near Balaram Street and Foras Road, in the premises belonging to the Trustees of the Estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, the total cost of the works being Rs. 40,000, or thereabouts. Plans, sections and other particulars can be seen at the office of Messrs. Joshi and Samson, Architects and Engineers, at 303, Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute.

The tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 each and forwarded at 361, Hornby Road, Fort, by 12 noon on the 8th Proximo.

The right to reject the lowest or any other tender whatever is reserved.

Bombay, 18th August, 1919.

K. H. DADY BURJOR,
Secretary, Trustees of the Estate
of Bai Awabai F. Petit.

4037

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.

Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3987

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1919, 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1919.

2—To declare a Dividend.

3—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. E. D. Haskell and F. R. Wadia, as Directors of the Company.

4—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1920, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th August, 1919, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1919. 3613

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts up to 30th June, 1919.
2. To transfer certain sums out of net profit.
3. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
4. To sanction a Bonus to the Company's Employees.
5. To sanction a Compassionate Allowance to the widow of a manager.
6. To elect a Director in place of one, retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
7. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of August, 1919, to the 20th day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st August, 1919. 3858

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

WEDNESDAY, 20th August, 1919.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 210 to 968 and 1001 to 1091 are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall at 4 p.m., punctually.

2. All the remaining candidates are requested to be present in the University Library Building at the same time.

3. Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library Hall by 5-20 p.m.

4. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th August, 1919. 3982

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 17th September to the 8th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED.
Agents.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919. 4012

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 1,50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 75 EACH, AT PAR, AND 26,250 NEW DEFERRED SHARES OF RS. 20 EACH, AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 370 PER SHARE.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company held here on the 29th May, 1919, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the new Deferred shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65 on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 30th September, 1919, and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payments in respect of this will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' names on 15th September, 1919.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th September to the 8th October 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919. 4013

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Oriental Building, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), when the sub-joined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, held on the 6th August, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such memorandum of association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this resolution under the said act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof.
3. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 2 crores by the creation of 1,00,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each.
4. That the said 1,00,000 new shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 50 per share to the members of the Company at the rate of one new share for each share held at present such of the new shares as are not taken up in this proportion by the mmbers to be allotted to applicants (being Shareholders) as the Directors may deem fit.
5. That the sum of Rs. 25 per share be payable on application and that the balance be paid by 3 instalments of Rs. 25 each, the calls being made at intervals of not less than one month; and that the new shares rank for dividend from the 1st January 1920.

By order of the Board,
A. G. GRAY,
Acting Manager.

Dated 14th August, 1919. 3939

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

ALL RECENTLY LANDED FROM ENGLAND.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the Poona Race-course on SATURDAY, 23rd instant at 8-15 a.m. 4049

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKOREDAS NAGINDAS DALAL has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Curz, on the East side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, in the registration Sub-district of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 54, Pot No. I, Palni No. 1 and containing by admeasurement 4825 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Government Gurcharan land and partly by a passage leading to the said Gurcharan land, on or towards the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on or towards the North by Survey No. 53 and on or towards the South by Pot No. 2 of Survey No. 54.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4045

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORAB DADABHOY BHEDWAR, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Satara within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold ground situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurement one Acre and twenty-six Gunthas comprising Revisions Nos. 238 and 239 be the same more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 115 in a certain map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hills deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which said piece of land is bounded on the East by Revision Survey No. 79, forming property Yenva Lodge on the West by Revision Survey No. 11, on the North by Wathar Mahableshwar Road and on the South by Municipal Road.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4044

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI HARSEY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned pieces of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

SCHEDULE

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Palni No.	Port No.
345	176	9	3	—
363	178	5-10	...	...

Survey No. 176 admeasures about 879 Square yards and is bounded as follows:—On the West property of a Irani on the South by property of Jhaverbai, on the North by Gate of a Railway Line and on the East by property of G. I. P. Railway. This property is close by Irani's property.

Survey No. 178 admeasures about 3075 Square yards and is bounded as follows:—On the West partly by property of Amerchand Madhavji and partly by property of Gururaj Goradia and on the North by property of Virji Sevji Padamsi and on the East and South by the property of Jivraj Devchand.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4043

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI CURSETJI PAVRI has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise, to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, near Bandra in Zilla Thana, Taluka Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards and registered together with other land in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 49 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the Chembunder Road, leading from Andheri to Bandra, on or towards the East by the vacant place of land belonging to the Vendor, or towards the North by the public road, and beyond that by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Rai Dossibai, widow of Ardeshir Khurshetji Darawalla.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4041

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1767 of 1918.

(1) JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI, (2) MANIBHAI DALPATBHAI, (3) PRATAPSINGH MOHANLALBHAI, all of Ahmedabad, Jain Inhabitants, Bankers and landed proprietors .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

A. P. MAURICE, MAGNIER ENGINEER, an Inhabitant of France, now residing in Bombay and dealing under the name of Magnier and Co. at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of December, 1918, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 73,649-0-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit including costs of the Notice of Motion herein dated the 30th day of November, 1918, when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 20th day of May, 1919, certain moveable property consisting of Photos, one bracket with ten brass curios, Tins of Tannin Extract, arm chair cane chairs, round tables, one square table one hat stand, books, toys, curios, one round carved table with three brass curios, one wooden screen, teapoys, one rocking chair, one swing, two Hexagonal tables carved with seven brass and one Plaster of Paris Curios, mirrors, one marble table, Easy chairs, arm chairs, cabin trunks, one holdall, three leather bags, one leather shirt bag, Electrical fans and lamps and fittings in the whole bungalow, one Ice box, one dressing cupboard, one carpet, two Chesterfield chairs, one Electrical Table lamp, Flowerpots, one dressing table with toilet requisites, one washing table with Primus Stove, one Singer Sewing Machine, two small cupboards, two commodes, one bath tub, one iron box, one Godrej Safe, etc., etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 3rd day of September, 1919, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property dated the 30th day of July, 1919, put up for sale by Public Auction in a Bungalow at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort, all the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree, viz., Rs. 60,649-0-6, interest and costs of execution when taxed.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

4040

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS PASTA and TULSIDAS MORARJI, both of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property which they they contracted to purchase from Sir DORABJI JAMSHEDJI TATA, Kt., to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure being Plot No. A on the Vendor's Peddar Road Estate, situate at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,282 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 434, 381, 381 and 616, New Nos. 2316, 2259, and 2861, Old Survey Nos. 81 and 81 and New Survey Nos. 2/7118, 7107, and 7119 and bounded on the East by a proposed road, on the West partly by the property of the late Mr. Captain and partly by the Peddar Road, on the North by another proposed Road and on the South partly by the property of Bai Mehorbai A. Vakil and partly by the prperty of Rehemubhai Valimahomed which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3456 (1) and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 11, 53, and 55 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sir Dorabji Jamshedji Tata, Kt

Dated this 14th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Sub-Purchaser's Attorneys.

3985

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,248 BAGS OF COTTON SEEDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1919, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Lalji Pursi, at their Tobacco godown, at Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Arjan Khimji.

1,248 bags of cotton seeds

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES OF YARN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Trambakanta, by order of Sheth Fulchand Hirachand, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Kasturchand Mathuradas:—

3 bales of yarn No. 22, Ganapati-picture mark.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SOKA POPLINS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instantt, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Morarji.

2 packages Soka Poplins No. 1500 bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard. Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25, I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguliy at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Manecokji Petit Mills.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES CORPORATION MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S.T.) at Tamba Kanta in Messrs. Venilal Vijbhukandas and Co.'s shop.

By order of the Coronation Mills, Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricamlal Moolchand.

225 Bales Coronation Mills' yarn No. 11½ Ring King George Ticket, Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 PACKAGES.

Aniline Dyes, Alizarine Chemicals, etc. Manufactured by Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., Manchester, British Dyes, Ltd., British Alizarine Co., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns on behalf of the Director of Industries, U. P. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms, the undermentioned goods:—

Red:—Direct Cotton Scarlet 79594; Congo Red W. Dianol Fast Red F. G.

Black:—Thionol Black O. G.

Navy:—Direct Cotton Navy 79850.

Blue:—Methylene Blue 2 B. Dianol Dark Blue B. Thionol Direct Blue S.

Alizarine, Red Paste.

Chemical:—Aniline Salt, Hemitine Crystals, Zinc Dust.

The abovementioned goods are now on view at their Rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD CUTTINGS, OLD IRON, PIPING, MANILLA ROPE, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd, August, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, steel wire and manilla rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, oil casks, canvas, wind sails, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc. that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd September, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Guardian and Ward Act 1890.

and

In the matter of Jadavjee Shamjee a minor. SHAMJEE RUTTANSEY ..... Petition.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Petitioner Mr. Shamjee Ruttansey by the High Court of Bombay, under Judge's Order dated 27th May, 1919, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Kumbharwada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2765 and New No. 9765, Old Survey No. 151, and New Survey No. 5647 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7618 and Street No. 199-201 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Kerson Pitamber & Co., on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Nanbhai Goverdhandas and on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Aug., 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY, at Waterloo Mansion at Apollo Bunder, Together with its Goodwill and the Shop Lease till April, 1920.

High Court Suit No. 1602 of 1919.

Patak vs. Madon.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, all the stock-in-trade of the Indo-Foreign Agency consisting of:—

Chinese and Japanese figures, jars, vases, flower pots, wall plates, centre pieces, rolled gold jewellery, consisting of bangles, chains, charms, pendants, bronches, wrist and muff chains, silver and nickel wrist radium watches, time-pieces, photo frames, brassware, copperware, aluminiumware, travelling trunks, photographic materials, lady's buck leather handbags, money purses, dressing bags, work boxes, combs, hair pins, sandalwood artistic plates, boxes and toys, carved plates and figures, wall mirrors and brackets walking sticks, thermos bottles, gun metal candle sticks, cigar pipes and tubes, ash trays, time-pieces with figures, assorted perfumery, liquor tantalus, cut glass decanters, procelain, wash-hand sets, boss oil stoves, primus stoves, sewing machines, canvas folding cots, wooden carved screens, show cases, sliding glass door show cupboards, decorated looking glasses, electric lights and fan, writing tables, chairs, stools, etc.

Detailed catalogues are published and the goods is on view.

N.-B.—First all the stock-in-trade together with the goodwill and shop lease will be put up to Auction: Private offers will be taken till the 15th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GUTTER FLY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 a.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in Sarafally Allybhoy Cotton Factory, Madanpura Moreland Road, on account of the concerned:—

About 100 candy gutter fly, double opener.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palamquin office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle.

1 10 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 to 7 seater N. A. G. motor car in working order.

1 12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 2 seater "Calabri" motor car, bosh megneto, denith carburettor, electric dynamo, in working order.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room table, chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, by Benjamin very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester" "Colport" and "Crown Derby" dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield, sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames rich carpets, one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany, travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 20th Aug., 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p. m.

ONE ENEMY REMOVED FROM THE PATH!

and that, too, by a most terrible revenge.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
(6,000 feet.)

is now in grim earnest in his Vendatta! The infamous trio-Danglers. Ferdinand and Villefort—is now under his clenching feet.

The harrowing persecution of the King's Procurator by the

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

gives not a moment's peace of mind to the conscience-stricken Villefort.

Do not miss to see this most power Pathe Photo-Drama at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette, a Pathe Colour Scenic Film and a Luke Comedy.

Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

the closing chapters
of the Universal Mystery Serial
THE

LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Are jammed full of Actions and present Situation after Situation in so tense a succession as to keep your eyes glued to the Screen.

Also the Screen Magazine and A Comic
THAT'S A COMIC.

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Next Week
"AHILYA-UDHAR"
A page from the great Indian epic Ramayana.

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The Premere Picture Palace of Bombay.

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Featuring

Pearl White

SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

A most instructive and educational film.

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Comic by Luke.

"Always a Good Show"

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m. daily
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m
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POPULAR PRICES.

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TO-NIGHT

Latest Pathe Topical

Signing of the Peace

at

VERSAILLES

as also Victory Scenes in London

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The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

In these days of Industrial Unrest

"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"

is just the film to teach you things. For it is a description of

LIFE IN THE POTTERIES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment

Smith and Bella Jackson

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES

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Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs with

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Her new Songs and Oriental Dances

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Orchestra (first five rows)	„	3	0 0
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Balcony	„	1	0 0
Second Class ..	„	0	8 0
Third Class ..	„	0	4 0

TO-DAY I SHOW AT 6-45

NEW ALEXANDRA

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TO-NIGHT!

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(Seven Parts—7000 Feet)

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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Showing the Historic Scenes at

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VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON.

A Powerful and Thrilling Six Parts Drama

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The film features

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14 ct. „	.. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. ..	„ 70

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M.B.B.H. (London).
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RED OXIDE OF IRON & LIGHT & DARK GREY MOIST PAINTS, Natural Colours.

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have already been the means of saving many a life.

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Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

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KILLS HAIR FOR LIFE.
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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1899 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskti Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, dislocation for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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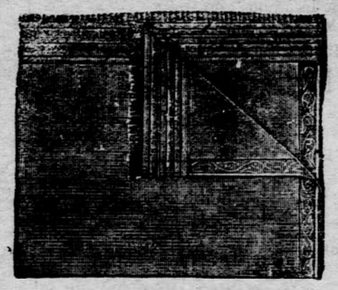

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The excessive accumulation of fat in tissues besides the inconvenience it occasions has a tendency to shorten life. Corpulent persons suffer from weighing down of abdomen, producing tired dragging pains in back and loins. As it enlarges, greater strain is brought upon orifice of navel, producing umbelical Hernia. The use of CHAPMAN'S BELT will do more to prevent hernia than all else will towards a cure. CHAPMAN'S BELT affords the most effectual support to the internal organs, preventing pressure on the funds of the womb and protecting against the numerous diseases and deformities which may occur from want of due precaution at these critical stages.

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CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL
329, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY No. 3.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Both monsoon currents remain fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west of the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and west coast of the peninsula and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, and Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo and Minbu one inch, Mandalay three-quarters, Bhamo a half, Cherrapunji three, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Narayanganj two, Purnea three, Jhansi, Roorkee one and a half, Bareilly, Meerut two, Lyallpur three, Parachinar a quarter, Jodhpur three-quarters, Deesa one, Nowgong one and a half, Amraoti three-quarters. Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni two, Hoshangabad five, Nagpur three, Chanda one, Mangalore one and a half, Negapatam three, Madras one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay, 18th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.723 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.900 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.6 ,,
Minimum do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,S W,W S W.
Movement of Wind	114 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.63 Inches
Total fall during month	4.47 ,,
Do. do. year	52.42 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th.	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	19	m	5	4	26	0	19	m	10	49	20	6
			6	48a	25	6			11	23a	17	2
Wed.	20	m	6	25	25	10	20		0	36a	20	10
			6	5a	24	10						
Thur.	21	m	7	52	26	1	21	m	0	48	17	2
			7	29a	24	10			2	6a	20	4
Fri.	22	m	9	2	26	10	22	m	2	9	17	1
			8	50a	25	4			3	13a	19	5
Sat.	23	m	9	56	27	7	23	m	3	2	16	9
			9	54a	26	2			4	6a	18	5
Sun.	24	m	10	41	28	2	24	m	3	52	16	5
			10	43a	26	11			4	49a	17	7
Mon.	25	m	11	20	28	6	25	m	4	43	16	3
			11	27a	27	6			5	24a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 19 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 21m.	Sunset	7h. 4m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 21m.	,,	7h. 4m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 21m.	,,	7h. 3m.
,, 22 (Friday)	,,	6h. 21m.	,,	7h 2m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	7h 1m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 20m.	,,	7h 1m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,,	6h. 22m.	,,	7h 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	0h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west Punjab. Humidity is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.46 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Temperature is in slight defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has occurred locally in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.11 in., Jodhpur 0.75 in. and Mount Abu 0.26 in. The sky is clear in upper Sind and is moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Cen. India West and local rain in Kathiawar; Rajkot reports 0.17 in., Surat 0.21 in., Ahmedabad 0.12 in., Deesa 1.16 in., Neemuch 0.19 in. and Indore 0.35 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general and in places heavy rain; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 2.50 in., Saugor 2.15 in., Hoshangabad 4.70 in., Amraoti 0.87 in., Nagpur 3.41 in. and Chanda 1.21 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.55 in., Ratnagiri 0.41 in., Mormugao 0.70 in. and Karwar 0.26 in. Skies are generally overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The activity of the monsoon has decreased in Rajputana and the Punjab, but has increased in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and on the Coromandal coast, and local in the north Punjab, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and a decrease on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th August, 1919:—

Both the monsoon currents are fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, the east of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point three inches; Bassein one and a half; Kyaukpyu four; Bhamo two; Myitkyina a half; Tezpur three; Silchar two; Cherrapunji five; Narayanganj one; Barisal, Jessore, Purnea, Lucknow one and a half; Bareilly, Dharampore one; Ludhiana a quarter; Gulmarg a half; Cherat three-quarters; Parachinar a quarter; Udaipur a half; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna two; Pendra one; Seoni four; Pachmarhi two; Raichur a half; Kodaikanal, Gopalpur two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 19th OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (18th)	97.9	88.0	62	..	0	—0.01
Jask	93.7	83.3	88	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.9	85.7	63	..	6.12	+2.02
Rawalpindi	85.2	71.2	95	0.13	31.17	+15.62
Lahore	89.2	73.9	92	0.05	13.41	+2.94
Hissar	96.6	78.9	74	..	3.71	—1.30
Ambala	91.6	78.0	80	..	17.90	+1.67
Delhi	88.0	79.6	91	0.09	9.83	—5.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	79.1	95	..	23.33	+7.31
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	85.3	73.8	96	1.46	42.71	+19.45
Cawnpore	91.0	80.1	82	0.07	24.52	+4.46
Allahabad	91.3	81.0	88	..	22.25	—0.73
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.5	85.4	63	..	0.20	—1.83
Karachi	86.9	80.0	83	..	1.75	—3.57
Ajmer	82.2	73.9	83	..	9.65	+3.33
Jaipur	87.6	73.1	85	0.11	15.27	+0.88
Kotah	95.0	76.8	92	0.09	14.17	—3.80
Mount Abu	71.0	67.0	100	0.26	50.47	+9.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	90.2	78.1	82	..	5.33	—5.35
Dwarka	85.7	78.5	85	..	5.53	—5.49
Veraval	82.4	79.0	92	0.01	7.88	—6.13
Rajkot	87.9	76.9	87	0.17	19.76	+0.52
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	77.2	76	..	8.64	—6.34
Surat	88.3	77.9	92	0.21	27.60	+3.33
Ahmedabad	92.2	76.8	92	0.12	18.09	—4.58
Deesa	86.6	77.1	88	1.16	31.00	+14.80
Neemuch	81.6	79.1	94	0.19	17.77	+0.29
Indore	82.7	71.2	93	0.35	29.98	+9.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	73.5	94	2.50	51.93	+15.50
Saugor	85.2	72.6	98	2.15	41.49	+11.94
Hoosangabad	91.7	71.8	98	4.70	40.34	+8.27
Khandwa	89.7	73.7	86	0.27	15.54	—2.24
Akola	91.0	72.9	84	0 14	19.46	+0.12
Amraoti	90.4	71.9	94	0.87	14.23	—5.51
Nagpur	85.2	73.1	90	3.41	40.52	+10.58
Chanda	88.7	72.2	88	1.21	28.63	—3.54
Balpur	88.1	..	87	—	40.16	+14.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	77.0	89	0.55	52.32	—0.80
Ratnagiri	83.9	74.9	88	0.41	70.95	—5.50
Marmugoa	89.7	..	96	0.70	97.40	—9.40
Karwar	89.5	75.2	94	0.26	84.17	—7.48
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.8	72.9	72	..	10.90	—0.57
Ahmednagar	85.1	70.5	74	..	9.03	—1.37
Poona	89.0	69.9	80	0.08	9.45	—5.71
Sholapur	87.8	71.5	74	—	12.03	+0.14
Bijapur	86.5	70.5	77	—	5.03	—2.20
Belgaum	75.9	66.8	95	0.13	74.32	—8.43
Aurangabad	88.1	70.0	81	0.05	10.32	—5.81
Nizamabad(Indur)	79.6	73.4	75	0.06	16.30	—5.83
Hyderabad	82.6	71.6	77	..	15.74	+0.45
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80.5	73.6	95	1.78	71.42	—18.09
Calicut	78.4	74.1	97	0.24	64.11	—12.72
Cochin	82.5	73.1	89	0.75	61.49	+1.19
Colombo	88.9	73.2	95	0.40	11.73	—3.43
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	76.2	87	..	14.74	—0.43
Bellary	94.3	74.7	64	..	2.27	—3.08
Cuddapah	97.0	81.1	71	..	14.17	+3.85
Madras	95.1	76.0	79	0.91	10.10	+1.52
Bangalore	80.5	66.0	86	0.03	9.40	—0.86
Coimbatore	96.0	71.2	84	..	2.72	—1.17
Trichinopoly	97.0	77.1	69	..	5.97	+1.57
Negapatam	93.8	73.2	82	2.53	7.89	+2.45

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th August, 1919, was 29.925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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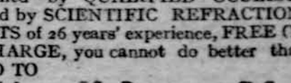

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
,, Imports	37,000
Mid. American Spot	16.89
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	...
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	30.13
Jan.	30.07
Mar.	30.10
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Oct.	29.98
Jan.	29.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.53
Sept.	18.58
Oct.	18.66
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	18.85
Jan.	19.04
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	18.97
April	Not quoted.
May	18.94
June	18.80
July	18.91

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.22
Sept.	18.40
Oct.	18.56
Nov.	18 61
Dec.	18.66
Jan.	18.70
Feb.	18.68
Mar.	18.67
April	18.66
May	18.65
June	18.64
July	18.63

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

Month.	To-day's price.
August	29.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.10
,, ,, Fully Good	14.50
,, ,, Fine	14.85
,, No. 1 Comra Good	16.20
,, ,, Fully Good	16.70
,, ,, Fine	16.95
,, Broach Good	17.20
,, ,, Fully Good	17.45
,, ,, Fine	17.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21½
Demand Bills	4.27.00
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 15th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Quoted	1680

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memody, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KAVIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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Scorpion Stings—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3, On receipt of Rs. 4-8. one dozen phials are sent free of postage.
Guaranteed Cure for Epilepsy, Hysteria, Paralysis, Insanity, Leprosy, Asthma, Piles, Phthisis, Diabetes, Cancer of the womb & Sinus etc. etc. *Write your troubles and know the best treatment.* Catalogues free.
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INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Everyone who is anxious for the cause of India's progress on political lines will welcome the formation in England of the Indian Parliamentary Committee "consisting of members of Parliament, British men and women and Indians, all in favour of establishing Responsible Government in India." "organised to watch over Indian interests in Parliament, to supply information on Indian affairs for questions and debates in Parliament, and to circulate in the Press useful statements concerning India." "It consists of a Central Committee in London and Corresponding Members throughout Britain. . . . . The duties of Corresponding Members are as follow:—

"To draw the attention of their local M.P. to any approaching Indian matter in the House of Commons and urge his attention to it and his vote on the side of Reform, or, where needed redress of wrong Government action.

"To influence residents of their locality to write in a similar sense.

"To circulate information on Indian affairs sent to them by the Central Committee.

"To correct untrue statements about India made in the local Press and write to it in favour of Reform and answering objections.

"Generally to give any help and take any useful action in regard to urging on the British public their duty towards India."

Mrs. Besant is the Chairman and Messrs. Wadia and John Scurr are the Secretaries of the Committees. The Central Committee consists of eight members of Parliament Col. Wedgewood, Lt. Comm. Kenworthy, Messrs. Neil Maclean, Sydney Arnold, J. C. Swan, Ben Tillett, W. Lunn, Benn Spoor; fourteen well-known-public workers—Dr. Rutherford, (British Congress Committee), Dr. Haden Guest, L.C.C., Major D. Graham Pole, Messrs. Massingham (Editor, 'Nation'), G. Bernard Shaw, George Lansbury (Editor, 'Daily Herald'), Philip Snowden (Chairman, I.L.P.), C. R. Burton, John Scurr, Muriel, Countess De La Warr, Lady Emily Lutyens, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Josephine Ransom (Britain and India), Miss Barbara Villiers, Messrs. P. K. Telang, B. P. Wadia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Mrs. Besant; Corresponding Members are in course of appointment and are already appointed for Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leom, Burnley, Wimbledon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham, Bath and Liverpool.

The above is culled from Mrs. Besant's letters to "New India." The arrangement is in consonance with a plan Mrs. Besant had set up and to which she gave expression at the Reception Meeting held in her honour by the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society in the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, in July 1914, after her return from England. Had it not been for the outbreak of the just-closed war with which the British public was so long occupied, her plan would ere long have materialized and the mischievous activities of the Sydenhamite gang would have been nipped in the bud. However, better late than never, the Indian Parliamentary Committee in company with other organisations which are working for the cause of India's Political Reforms, will be welcomed by Indians as a power that cannot fail to influence the deliberations of Parliament on Indian questions.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswadi, 2nd Lane,
Bombay, Aug. 16.

ALLIES AND MONARCHY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your note "Back to Monarchy?" I beg to forward to you the following few interesting lines transcribed from Bernard Shaw's "Peace Conference Hints" ch. IV.:—

"The Coalitions which the war has produced in all the allied countries have had to make a common profession of abhorrence of militarism and autocracy, and of an ardent desire to "make the world safe for democracy." But all the Coalitions contain elements well-known to be quite as militarist, quite as monarchical, quite as hostile to democracy as the most bigoted Hohenzollern or Hapsburg. These elements just because they are ultra-militarists, become necessarily dominant in a state of war, which imposes militarism and suspends popular liberties even in the most democratic states. It goes without saying that in monarchical countries they are strongly anti-republican, and took their part in the war to get the better of the monarchies of Germany and Austria and not to abolish them. The moment their operations had the unintentioned effect of making Russia a Republic, they turned against Russia, and are now actually making war on her with the object of restoring order, which to them means nothing else than the monarchical order. When they overshot their mark in the same way in the Central Empires they began to use the blockade as a means of crushing the German Republicans. . . . When they deposed the King of Greece for being a pro-German, they did not impose a Republic on Greece with M. Venizelos as President, which would have been the simplest matter in the world. Instead, they set Constantine's son on the throne. When the Kaiser fell, the only question they raised was whether his son or grandson should succeed him. They call all Republicans except French and American ones Bolsheviks; and they would talk about President Wilson and President Poincare exactly as their grandfathers talked about Washington, if they dared."

Comment is superfluous you will agree.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

Chowpatty,
August 13.

FURNS-FURNITURE
HIRE BUY SELL

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 18th.

S. S. Dilwara, Babb, Shanghai July, 23.
S. S. Margha, Millne, London, July 25.
S. S. Okara, Tallant, Bassein, Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19th.

S. S. Clan Alpine, Leanose, Antwerp.
S. S. Mandala, Swansen, Calcutta.
S. S. Burjora, Wilson, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Onda, Bannehr, Rangoon.
S. S. Querimba, Le Grand, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday:—

S. S. City of Chester, Brown, Liverpool.

S. S. Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's China mail steamer Dilwara, 3460 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with mails a geneal cargo, 15 cabin and 38 dec passengers, which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S. S. Margha:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Margha, 5091 tons, Captain R. A. Millne- arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Gibralter, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, a general cargo and 112 cabin passengers, which port she had left on 25th idem.

S. S. Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okara, 3438 tons, Captain H. W. Tallent, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 3rd inst.

S. S/ Onda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Onda, 3469 tons, Captain V. O.—Bunnehr, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with Ballast.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Querimba, 4937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3520 tons, Captain J. Brown, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 19th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Havildar.	N F	N F	..T M & Co
R Unkai Maru	Kobe	30-8-19	..N Y K
C & R Luzon			
Maru ..	Kobe	22-8-19	..O S K
D & E Panayistes	Hull	30-8-19	..Graham & Co
F Reims ..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
Offside F Ismaila ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
G Dwarka ..	N F.	N F	..M M & Co
H Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khandwari
K Arsa ..	N F	N F	..S W & Co
L Purnea ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Wisley ..	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
P Isle of Lewis ..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
Q Banka ..	Bangkok	20-8-19	..G A & Co
30 ton crane			
Q Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shanbhay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Indravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satrungi ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	Marmagoa	16-8-19	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Boats of Akita Maru	..	..	..N Y K
3 Kowek ..	..	..	..T M & Co
4 Shustar ..	Jeddah	22-8-19	..H S Bhumgara
5 Pundua ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
8 Bhadur ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Abydas ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Nankin ..	London	30-8-19	..M M & Co
14 Lhasa ..	Karachi	21-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kamsa ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	N F	..M M & Co
2 Vita ..	Basreh	19-8-19	..M M & Co
3 Barpeta ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Baroda ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 Kandahar	Calcutta	N F	..W & A G & Co
7 Circassia ..	Liverpool	24-8-19	..W & A G & Co
8 City of Chester ..	Karachi	23-8-19	..K M & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	27-8-19	..M M & Co
11 Diyatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
13 Soudan ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Kardanta	Suez	22-8-19	..D B I M
15 Coconada	Basreh	22-8-19	..M M & Co
17 Varsova ..	Basra	21-8-19	..M M & Co
B P Station Margha ..	London	N F	..M M & Co
Offside Jetty end Mutka ..	Baroda	Basra 24-8-19	..M M & Co
		Basra 28-8-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Queda ..	Rangoon	18-8-19	..M M & Co
Queda ..	7703	8 days	..M M & Co
War Isis ..	2231	2 days	..D B I M

IMPORTS

Aug. 19.

Pundua from Durban Agents M. M. & Co.:—1,171 tons coal, 45 cases cheese, 60 pices, 1,613 tustes ivary, 10 hogsheads, 20 cases wine, 43 cases brandy, 64 cases pork, 110 cases sherry, 70 cases liquor, 6 cases t. cats, 10 cases bacon, 882 bags potatoes, 2,242 bags Colombo roots, 15 cases paper, 2 cases, 6 bales mosquitto nets, 6 bales p. drill, 15 bales p. ducks, 241 bags corn, 108 bags dried fish, 30 bags napupa seed, 764 bags beans, 8 cases p. good, 964 bundles cloves, 28 cases, 32 cases empty gas cylenders, 2 cases rhino horns, 20 bags magadi soda, 110 cases cigarettes, 250 bales hides, 1,324 bales cotton, 4 bales cotton.

Penrocse from Calcutta via Colombo Agents W. & A. Graham & Co.—18bdls gunnies, 3521 bags copras.

S. S. Havildar from Java, Agents Turner Morrison & Co.—63351 bags sugar, 13 cases quinine, 12 boxes sugar samples.

THEFTS IN KALYAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Kalyan will be grateful to you if you will bring to light the lethargy of the Kalyan police as regards the thefts that have been taking place in Kalyan for nearly two months. What are the sentinels of public peace and safety doing? Are they not aware of these thefts? There scarcely passes a day when a new theft is not reported to have taken place somewhere in the town. It would not be termed exaggeration if one says that there are only a few merchants with godowns now in Kalyan which the thieves have not got in.

While I am writing this a theft of some silver-pots and other articles to the value of nearly Rs. 400 is reported to have taken place at the lodgings of the newly-come Secretary of the Kalyan Municipality. I have heard my watchman telling me often "Babuji Hooshar Rakho" but not even once have I seen a police-officer patrolling the streets.—Yours, etc.,

"KALYAN."

A press communiqué says that the Anti-British agents in Bajaur are apparently meeting with no success.

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RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State) writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras. I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became almost imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.
Junagadh, 17th December, 1918.
Mr. N. K. KABODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December, 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.
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FUTURE OF TURKEY.

MEMORIAL BY MOSLEM LEADERS.

A memorial by Mussulman British subjects on the future of Turkey is issued by the London Moslem League, and is signed by the Aga Khan, Yakub Hasan (member of the Madras Legislative Council and of the All-India Moslem League deputation), Lord Headley, and many others. The memorial, which is addressed to "the Prime Minister of England." says:—

The preservation of Turkey as declared by you in your speech delivered on January 5. 1918, though short of the wishes of the Moslem Communities themselves, was accepted by them as a sacred pledge and they relied on it as a solemn guarantee by England that Turkey proper with Constantinople as her capital would be preserved absolutely intact and uninterfered with as an independent State. You said then: "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." The present proposal of dismembering even those Turkish territories regarding the preservation of which you gave a solemn assurance to His Majesty's Mussulman subjects, who constitute one-fourth of the whole population of the British Empire, and of wresting from Turkey Constantinople and Thrace has filled every Mussulman throughout the world with dismay. The soldiers who have returned from the war, the civilian population who gave their best to contribute to the victory of the Allies, the princes who placed their resources at the disposal of their Sovereign are, speaking with profound respect, aghast at the proposal which, if carried into effect would involve, we submit, a breach of faith and create a situation of the utmost anxiety. . . There is general consternation and alarm among almost all Moslem nations, extending from China to the Atlantic, the Malayan Peninsula and South Africa, at the impending fate of Turkey. This intensity of feeling appears to be discounted by the suggestion that it is due to German and Turkish intrigues. We are sure that this accusation is wholly unfounded; the excitement is spontaneous and universal. We again venture to appeal to you, for the sake of the fair name of Great Britain and the tranquil development of Asia, that Turkey proper and Thrace with Constantinople as its capital should be left intact and uninterfered with under the sovereignty of the Sultan, that his temporal power over the Turkish State should not be attempted to be reduced or diminished by any sort of mandate, and that the principle of self-determination which has been applied to the Christian peoples of Europe should be made applicable to the Moslem peoples and that in the interests of the peaceful development of Western Asia the suzerainty of the Caliph over the non-Turkish provinces of the Ottoman Empire be left undisturbed.

The All-India Moslem League deputation, which has hitherto been represented here by the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan, has now been completed by the arrival of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.—"India."

POOR KANARA!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kanara is one of the most unfortunate districts of the Bombay Presidency. Its people are backward both in educational and political matters. Under these circumstances "The Kanara News" has been trying in its own fay to educate the minds of the people of Kanara in political and social matters. "The Kanara News" is an innocent fortnightly paper, having only a circulation of 400 copies. The present Collector of Kanara, Mr. Tupper, served an order on Mr. K. K. Shenvi, the proprietor of the "Star of Kanara Press" calling upon him to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand).

Mr. Tupper is now so much the object of adoration that he is dubbed as the greatest Collector that Kanara has ever had. He has been considered to be the saviour of Kanara, and a memorial is being arranged for in his name; and it is this saviour has dealt a blow to a popular news-organ, published once in a fortnight. No doubt the "Kanara News" has got some defects but even the greatest admirer of Mr. Tupper will surely think that it did not deserve such a tender treatment at his hands which means for a poor paper practically "ceasing to live."

I may only suggest one thing in this connection: The promoters of the Tupper Memorial should be busy in collecting subscription, and every body knows the method in which subscriptions are collected in that hapless district; they should pay the amount (Rs. 1,000) from the money collected for the memorial. I cannot think that the money can be better utilised than for saving a public organ.

Will the "Kanara Leader" which has by this short time of its existance evinced so much tendency towards lavishly praising the officials and title-holders endorse this view to save its brother organ?—Yours, etc.

"A KANARITE."

WOOL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

ITS NEGLECT.

The Indian Guild of Science had on Monday last the honour of inaugurating a series of what promise to be very interesting lectures on scientific and industrial subjects, at the Bombay Commercial Museum, an organisation of which we gave a detailed account in our Sunday edition. Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in Bombay, had special facilities of investigating the wool industry in this country, while he was attached to the Munitions Board, Simla, and the address he gave on Monday before the Guild, evoked a considerable amount of discussion to which the lecturer suitably replied. Mr. Mehta's great point was that in the rush to devote attention to manufacturing industries in India, the agricultural industries had been neglected, and he instanced the breeding of live-stock, particularly that of sheep as an example. It was deplorable that the entire production of wool per annum was estimated only at 60 million pounds in this country, reckoning the total number of sheep at 30 millions. If the ordinary Indian sheep could on an average yield only two pounds of fleece per annum, the Australian variety was capable of yielding up to 12 pounds.

It was scandalous how we had neglected the indigenous manufacture of wool in India. There were in the whole country only four solitary woollen mills, three of which were European concerns, while the fourth was semi-European. Even in the manufacture of shawls, and other products in which the Indian excelled, German ingenuity had a dozen years ago begun to imitate the skill of the Indian and imitation Indian shawls were competing with the genuine article in the European markets. Not only was European imitation a source of competition, the European manufacturer had ventured further and established in India factories for shawl, and carpet manufacture, all the while that Indian capital had been neglecting this industry and sending out of the country ten to twelve crores of rupees every year.

Mr. Mehta, in conclusion, suggested several remedies for the improvement of the industry, and was heartily thanked by the Chairman, Mr. Potdar, who as an industrial chemist, interested the audience in the discussion a good deal by remarking that portals as a by-product could be successfully produced by wool-washings.

"OFFICIALLY COUNTENANCED LIE."

"W. A. H.", in the "Times", writes forcibly protesting against the "officially countenanced lie" that the Territorials now in India volunteered to remain there on account of the recent disturbances. We are afraid that this is not the only "officially countenanced lie" coming from India. Lies galore came from the Punjab after they had appeared in the inspired Anglo-Indian Press. It is in order to nail them down and get at the truth—not the *official* truth—that an open and independent enquiry is badly needed. Will Mr. Montagu please hurry?—"India."

Opinions of the Day.

Betrayal of Indians.

"The Sanj Vartman":—For all that we know to the contrary, these men might be staying with Robinson Crusoe on his Deserted Island, for all the moments that took place during the mighty world-shake of the last quinquennial. All this would be too comical, were it not for the fact that the issues involved were too serious and that the prosperity and contentment of a great country were seriously at stake. We are referring here most sadly to the lamentable betrayal of Indians in South Africa by the passing of the much-heated obnoxious Asiatic Act. By the passing of this Act, Indian settlers in the Transvaal will be, for all practical purposes, quite ruined. And let it be recalled that this ruination will befall the poor Indians not because they have been guilty of any faults or crimes, but because, they, by their thrifty and industrious habits, have managed to live comfortably in a country, for whose industrial development they have given more than their lion's share. They are now further penalised because the colour of their skin is their only fault and because from the selfish white settlers' point of view, the Indians have no rights to be in South Africa which the latter by usurpation have made their own. Indeed, the pettiness of these grossly selfish men has been evident to us all ever since the Krugarian regime came to a close. The fond hopes of Indians getting better treatment under the British Administration, have been ruthlessly shattered to the ground, and the constant pinpricks to which the Indians have been habitually subjected, would have made a less patient people with less stake to leave the country bag and baggage long ago. But the Indians lived in the country, virtually hoping against hope. Indeed they always lived in hope and are now to all intents and purposes, because of the recent betrayal, are dying in despair, for the new Aliens Act is nothing more and nothing less than a sentence of death to the Indian residents in South Africa.

Industrial Banking and Village Industries.

"Ditcher in Capital."—The interest in the development of industrial banking, which has presumably led one of the great Indian banks to open out agencies in the larger cities of Upper India, brings into prominence the village industries. How many of these are in existence throughout the country is pretty well known to the Government, if not to the public; but the question of dealing effectively with the pecuniary requirements of village artisans and craftsmen is only now receiving attention. Theoretically the extension of co-operative credit has been recognised for some years past as one of the best agencies for their support and welfare, and only the other day a big judicial officer was heard to declare that only a careful study of industrial village life would entitle an ostensibly industrial bank to discriminate commendation. Incidentally the question arose of the buried hoards of the prtcious metals which national perversity has condemned to inglorious uses, one instance being given of a recent case over the ownership of some gold bricks valued at a lakh rupees. No one will doubt that there are thousands of such instances awaiting excavation in India; but whether through the apathy of the Government, or its inability to interpret popular sentiment, the conversion of the hidden wealth of the country to its legitimate purposes has never taken practical form. Occasionally there are indications that the barriers of secrecy and mistrust are being broken down, and hopes are entertained that with the development of co-operative societies in India, there will be heralded the dawn of a new and growing industrial life.

Amends.

"The New Times."—Our readers will remember that Pandit Shiva Narain, manager of the Hindi Weekly the "Pratap" in the United Provinces, was arrested and handcuffed and taken to the railway station for being entrained to the Punjab by the United Provinces Police. It proved to be a case of mistaken arrest. The question was raised in the United Provincee Council and legal notices were served on the Superintendent of Police by the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru claiming damages for wrongful arrest to the extent of Rs. 5,500. The Superintendent of Police called at Dr. Sapru's bungalow and apologised and the Sub-Inspector of Police is to go to Pandit Shiv Narain's village to apologise to him there for the wrong done. All is well that ends well.

A Mistaken view.

"The Commonweal."—Oftentimes a measure of the services of an Indian member may lie in the amount of obloquy and want of goodwill caused in the minds of those differing from him, and Sir Sankaran Nair, in the series of Dissenting Minutes he has written, is a standing illustration of such a standard turning out to be correct. He has not hesitated to assail the fundamental theory raised by the Government of India and the Bombay Government that the raiyat has *accepted* the periodical assessment for a term of years, and *undertaken* to pay his assessment in bad years no less than in good. The Despatch with its Appendices only shew that the Government is anxious to prove that it has not yielded or made concessions to popular demands, a state of affairs which must co-exist with a Government in which there are no elements of responsibility to the people. In England we hear repeatedly of concessions made to popular demands. Sankey's Commission came into existence owing to the demands of labour. The nationalisation of mines is an outstanding question arising out of the same demand. The Government does not cease to be strong because it has sometimes to yield to the pressure of public opinion. But in India the Government appears to think that the mere thought of its having yielded to popular representation should be corrected lest it indicate a weakness on the part of the Government. Naturally such an idea must stand in the way of acceding to popular representations even when they are eminently reasonable. The cure for such a mistaken view lies in Responsible Government.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

DERSINGHAM WINS THE SANDHURST PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The Fourth Extra Meeting which was fixed for to-day was held yesterday on account of the Hindu holiday which enabled many to spend their holiday at Poona. The number of visitors from Bombay was enormous. Overnight trains, the eight o'clock express and the race specials were overcrowded. The booking of passengers by the race specials ceased on Monday at 9 a.m. This year only two specials run and all have to make the best of the limited facilities afforded. The specials were so overcrowded that one shudders to think what it will be like when the big meetings attract still more people to Poona. Needless to say that many were obliged to abandon their project of attending yesterday as no accommodation was available. It was very wise of the racing authorities to alter the date for the convenience of many who otherwise would not have been able to spend an enjoyable afternoon at the races in Poona yesterday. The programme was a most interesting one. All the races saw big fields out, and in many of them the finishes were most exciting. We noticed that his Excellency the Governor was not present, but Poona society was well represented.

We are sorry to have again to draw attention to the methods of the Poona Taxi Service. Some people unfortunately are encouraging, aiding and abeting them in their profiteering tactics with the result that the public have to suffer considerable inconvenience. They refuse to take single passenger, but consent to reserve their cars for a certain few, who can afford exorbitant sums.

Proceedings began with the 1st Division of the Satara Plate, 1 mile, for Arabs in the 3rd Division. A field of twenty-three took part in this performance in which Counter Mark attracted most attention. Next in demand were Mettle and Rainbow. Counter Mark was nowhere in the race. Mettle had to fight it out with Asfoor and only won by the short margin of a head.

In the 2nd Division of this Plate five declined and twenty-two ran. California, ridden by Ruiz, was installed a hot favourite. He could only secure fourth place. Harrington, ridden by Trahan, won comfortably from Tipperary. Orphan ran third; he is improving fast and will surely win a race in Poona this season.

Trahan again won the 3rd Division of this Plate. Taj, who came second to Sammy in the 1st Division of the Nasriyeh Plate on the 9th instant, won easily from Look-Out. He and Eastern Star were almost equal favourites. In the Nasriyeh Plate which was a seven furlongs event, Sammy gave Taj three pounds and beat him; in yesterday's race Sammy gave him six pounds, these three extra pounds and one furlong extra had the measure of Sammy who was hopelessly beaten and could only secure fourth place. Look-Out and Archduke secured second and third places. The latter paid a good place dividend.

Only Spearwood declined in the Elphinstone Plate, leaving a nice field of twelve to dispute this event of 10 furlongs. Antic was a hot favourite while St. Bawn, Tarquin and Mintspear were not friendless. The winner turned out to be Veiled Certainty belonging to Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie and trained by A. Templeman. Tarquin spent himself by leading by half a furlong and shot his bolt before the turn.

One and Penny Pie having declined in the Sandhurst Plate of 7 furlongs, Mr. Goculdass' bracket attracted most attention; the presence of Polyrama and Baronvale was looked upon as a sure thing for Mr. Goculdass' stable. The next in great demand was Anthracite, who had a most favourable weight. Dersingham, who won the race, was not at all fancied. He just beat Anthracite by a long neck in the remarkable time of 1 min. 28 secs. A most excellent timing for the Poona Racecourse. It was a pretty race as Harrison and Lynch fought hard for first honour.

Many of our readers have requested us to give the names of the jockeys who rode in the "Also ran." Last year we tried to comply with this request, but found it quite impracticable as far as the Poona races are concerned, and this for two reasons: one is the exceptionally large fields and consequently the great number of riders, and the other is the want of time and space which these details would entail. Our readers should bear in mind that there is hardly any time to write lengthy reports as all the writing is done in Bombay, it being impossible to prepare a report in the train.

When a good Arab horse is in form, weight does not stop him. This was proved in the case of Anaiza yesterday, who again won easily. In the Lohagaon Plate of 5 furlongs he met a decent class and though he conceded weights to all, except Red Cross, he beat his field as he liked. In this race he, Khundil, Innocence and Warminster, were strongly fancied and Tit Bits also found considerable support. Anaiza is in fine mettle and as likely to win again in spite of the handicap he is sure to get.

Crushed Glass won the last race from South Star, who again ran well. Firpo was the favourite in this race, but he did not impress as being in condition yet. Perhaps this run has done him good and he may run better next time.

Owing to a printer's mistake the word Race Beating, which appears on the figuboard, we alluded to in our last report, was converted into Race Betting. Any one who would like to see this funny signboard, can do so at Bellasis Road where it causes merriment to every one who sees it.

There was derailment that seriously interfered in the downward journey. The first special was half an hour late and actually missed the first race. The eight o'clock express reached Poona at 2 p.m. to the mortification of a number of sportsmen who travelled by that train.

Details:—

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Arab).

Mr. M. Goculdass' METTLE, 8-7, Purtoosingh 1

Messrs. M. Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's ASFOOR, 7-9, S. J. Meekings 2

Mr. Garrick's RAINBOW, 8-5, Morris 3

Mr. D. C. Cooper's AYR LADDIE, 8-1, Northmore 4

Did not run:—Istamboul; Half Time; Anarchist; Chakla; Top Notch and Disguise.

The race:—From a poor start, Chairman and Hatham showed out in front of Mettle and Ayr Laddie. They raced in this order from the mile post to the turn, where Chairman fell back, Mettle then taking command, entered the straight first, but in front of the stands Asfoor challenged, accompanied by Rainbow, Mettle, however, stayed out to win by head, 2 lengths, 3/4 length. Paladin fell at the turn.

Favourites:—Chairman and Hatham.

Time:—1 min 36 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65/8; Places Rs. 24; Rs. 25/8; Rs. 26.

Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs 200 (Terms Arab).

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's HARRINGTON, 8-10, Trahan 1

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-2, Northmore 2

Mr. Leonard's ORPHAN, 8-1, J. R. Flynn 3

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's CALIFORNIA, 8-10, Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Chieftain; Sannayet; Gazette; Hurricane and Bismark.

The race:—From an indifferent start Kitchener, Samson and America set the pace, at the 3rd furlong post. Harrington and Tipperary joined the leaders, the two first named fell back at the 2nd furlong post and Harrington, then led Tipperary, Orphan and California. They finished in the order named. Won by ¾ length; ½ length; ½ length.

Favourite:—California.

Time:—1 min. 55 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74/8; Places Rs. 24; Rs. 29/8; Rs. 44/8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Arab).

Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Wahab's TAJ, 8-7, Trahan 1

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LOOK OUT, 8-1, Harrison 2

Mr. Hesan's ARCHDUKE, 7-9, J. R. Flynn 3

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SAMMY, 8-13, Barnett 4

Did not run:—Fusilier and Lamington

The race:—Another poor start saw Archduke ahead of Sammy and Look Out, Taj was far behind in the bunch, this order was preserved till the middle of the straight when Taj challenged the leaders after coming from the bunch with a fast run. He won easily from Look Out, who deprived Archduke of 2nd place.

Won by 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths; 1 length.

Favourites:—Salsette and Taj.

Time:—1 min. 55 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42/8; Places Rs. 19/8; Rs. 26; Rs. 128/8.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. (Handicap English).

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY, 7-10, J. R. Flynn 1

Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-12, Purtoosingh 2

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ST. BAWN, 8-5, Grace 3

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's DECORUM, 9-13, Rose 4

Did not run:—Spearwood.

The race:—Nice Bird dislodged his rider at the start in which Flotelle and Mount Diablo were badly left. Tarquin was the pacemaker with a lead of 10 lengths, which separated him from Mintspear, Gipsy's Advice and Veiled Certainty, at the turn the leader was collared by Veiled Certainty and Gipsy's Advice, the first named won by 1½ lengths; 1 length; head.

Favourite:—Antic.

Time:—1 min 11 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 155; Places Rs. 58/8; Rs. 24/8; Rs. 18.

Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 5,200; third, Rs. 1,250. (Handicap English).

Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM, 8-3, Harrison 1

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 6-12, cd 7-1, Lynch 2

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' OROS, 8-4, Ruiz 3

Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 7-10, McPherson 4

Did not run:—One and Penny Pie.

The race:—Waynflete got off badly in a indifferent start which saw Anthracite ahead of Dersingham at the 2nd furlong post, Dersingham collared Anthracite, and came first into the straight, holding his field safe he won a great race by a long head, Oros placed ¾ of a length behind Anthracite, Waynflete was fourth ¼ length away.

Favourites:—Polyorama, and Anthracite.

Time:—1 min 28 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 274/8; Places Rs. 52/8; Rs. 21; Rs. 40.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. (Handicap English).

Mr. Pine's MAZBOOT, 8-10, Harrison 1

Mr. M. Goculdass' CICATRIX, 8-7, Purtoosingh 2

Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 8-7, McPherson ... 3

Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 8-6 Brown ... 4

Did not run:—Cyanite and Vice Chamberlain.

The race:—As soon as the barrier rose Lucky Queen was first in her strides with Mazboot and Cicatrix on her girths. They ran in this order from the 3th furlong post to the turn where Lucky Queen fell back, leaving Mazboot and Cicatrix to fight out the issue. Mazboot won easily by 1½ lengths; 1½ lengths; head. We Two came late.

Favourite:—Cicatrix.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65; Places Rs. 30; Rs. 19; Rs. 13/8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Arabs).

Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 9-3, Brown 1

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS, 7-0, Northmore 2

Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 7-5, Townsend 3

Mr. Heath's INNOCENCE, 6-11 (cd. 6-13) 4

Did not run:—Aladdin and Grey Stone.

The race:—Innocence jumped out at a flying pace, Warminster was his closest attendant with Anaiza running third. Innocence shot his bolt at the turn, where Warminster took up the running, Anaiza challenged in front of the stands, and won comfortably by 1½ lengths, Tit Bits came with a late run and snatched second place from Warminster by a short head, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Anaiza.

Time:—1 min. 6 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 36-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. (Handicap English).

Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-9, McPherson 1

Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 8-9, Northmore 2

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' SOSPELLO, 8-10, Ruiz 3

Messrs. M. Goculdass and Garda's FIRPO, 8-2, Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Antic and First Exchange.

The race:—After some delay they were dispatched to a good start when Sospello set the pace to South Star and Crushed Glass, they raced like this till the turn, where Crushed Glass overcame the leaders and passed everything to win by ½ length, South Star came into second place. ½ length in front of Sospello. Firpo came late and placed 4th, 1½ lengths away.

Favourite:—Firpo.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 20.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, August 23).

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. A. Coningham's b or br e h Helpard.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Giacomi.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g One.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ch e h McNeil.
Mr. Pine's b e g Dersingham.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie.
Mr. Frank's br e g Brendan.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's br e g Byculla.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Cheechako.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Polyorama.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e g Thunder.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e h Sampier.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e h First Flier.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar.

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A high Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful.
Captain P. Bonnet's ch e h Baga II.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi.
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's br e g Byculla.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Silver Saint.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's br e g Country Lad.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale.
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ch e g Zefus.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Margreen.
Mr. Humble's bl e g Christmas Holiday.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout.
General Nawabzada Abaidulla Khan's b e m Premier.
Mr. A. Hope's ch e m Donna Inez.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's b e g Royal Charter.
Mr. Pine's b e h Mazboot.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain.
Mr. Fleming's ch e m Mary.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Syhean Dale.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e m Dorania.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e h Fire Finch.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's bl e m Nerissa.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove.
Aga Coochcik Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale.
Mr. R. R. S. br e h Footman.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's b e m Flotelle.
Mr. E. A. Tarrant's b e g Abajada.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin.
Mr. Bennett's b e h Dorian.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten.
Mr. Pine's b e m Japanese Pine.
Mr. Pine's ch e g Oregon Pine.
Mr. Linder's b e g Targuin.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles.
Mr. H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Mirabelle.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ch e h Antic.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Mount Diablo.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Fugie Lady.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's b e m Renette.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b or br e m Balira.
Mr. Kelsol's b e g Cinshed Glass.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland.
Mr. E. Mace's b e m Kit Grey Leg.
Mr. Toogood's b e m South Star.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Pine's b a h Dictate.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Zuheir.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Earl.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krushan.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum.
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' bl a h Amir Aswad.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Portcullis.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's g a h Ferry Boat.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Chester.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Gold King.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h All Joy.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory.
Mr. H. G. Ally's b a h Ajmer.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Balloon.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Zuheir.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Nassau.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet.
Mr. Noble's ch a h Warminster.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's b a h Golshan.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker.
Mr. Holme's g a h Excelsior.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's b a h Investor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Kokab.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada.
Mr. Hasan's ch a h Hadoor.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Hadoor.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.

Col. J. Desarajibi's b ch m Miss Twistum.
Mr. Bennett's b ch h Bahadur.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b ch h Sweet Apple.
Mr. R. D. Sethna's b ch h Sugar Cane.
Lt.-Col. J. J. Richardson's b ch h Mountain Apple.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajputana's b ch h Tipster.
Mr. A. Hoyt's br ch g Discarded.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b ch h Maple.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's br ch h Toddy.
Mr. Guthrie's b ch h Kestrel II.
Mr. F. M. Garda's br ch h Submarine.
Mr. M. Ghorpade's br ch m Maiden Palm.
Mr. A. Coningham's bl ch m Mungar.
Mr. A. Coningham's b ch h Sultana.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that 1st Entries for the Poona Races, 2nd Meeting, close to-morrow, Tuesday, 19th August 1919.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. COMBINED B. I.

The Bombay Gymkhana were the hosts of the Combined British Infantry Rugby XV from Kirkee last evening on the Oval and a good crowd of spectators gathered together to witness the Rugby match between the two sides. Both fifteens had recently beaten Poona Gymkhana, the Combined British Infantry by six points to nil and the Bombay Gymkhana by three tries to nil, and the visitors feel that they had more than an even chance of lowering the colours of the Bombay side. In this they were unsuccessful for the Bombay Gymkhana had a good side out, and a full fifteen into the bargain and they won by two dropped goals (8 points) to nil.

Playing from the start against the wind and up the slope the Gymkhana did not have the better of the game in the matter of territorial advantages but they played all-round better football and showed a superior knowledge of game than did the C. B. I. In Stringer the Kirkee players had a Rugby footballer of undoubted ability but he had to make his own openings and an success he achieved was individually. The greasy and slippery ball militated seriously against any kill, quarter efforts of the Gymkhana and in point of fact there were only two passing bouts in the whole of the first half, one breaking down through the centre three-quarter hanging on ta the ball too long and the other through a poor pass by Macintosh. After these combinations, Wilson, for the C. B. I.'s put in a good run and found touch in the Gymkhana twenty-five but the success was a corkscrew run by Stringer who beat four Gymkhana men in their attempts to tackle him. It was left for Walker to effect a *coup de grace* however and sprinting from the other side of the field he made certain work of a glorious collar—a bit of tackling work a long way to go to see. After Cowgill refused an opportunity, the Gymkhana forward introduced some capital footwork and kept the ball constantly on the move. The Combined British Infantry men retaliated and the Gymkhana were compelled to play a defensive game. Just on half time there was a close thing for a nature's score for just as Archer was going to touch the ball down, Macdonell was able to kick the ball dead and the whistle sounded with nothing having been scored.

The second half favoured the home players till towards the end of the game when the Combined British Infantry men attacked very strongly and the Gymkhana were kept hemmed in, in their own twenty-five. It looked as though the visitors must score and as a matter of fact they thought they had but the referee was right on the spot and ordered a five yard serum. By that time a score would not have been of much use for Davey and W. J. Moore had each dropped a goal and Bombay Gymkhana were eight points to the good. The first score was the outcome of a line out in the Combined's twenty-five the ball being thrown a long way into the field of play. Davey secured it and being unworked he had a fine drop at goal and scored. The nill score was the result of some open work in the visitors' twenty-five. The feature of the match was the exceedingly fine play by Wild the Gymkhana stand-off half. His picking up and his kicking into touch were alike excellent and he could scarcely have been expected to do better had the ball been dry. Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana 2 dropped goals (8 points).

Combined British Infantry Nil.

Bombay Gymkhana:—A. Orr Deas; R. W. Padgett, C. C. Davey, F. H. Macintosh and J. S. Walker; R. H. Wild and H. Macdonell: N. L. Inkson, H. B. Moore, J. P. Mumford, J. D. Lewis, A. W. Bredin, W. J. Moore, J. R. Farquharson and C. N. Rich.

Combined British Infantry:—Tewell; Cowgill, W. Stringer, Archer and Roberts; Danells and Francis; Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Cranson, Wilson, Cpl Bridgshaw, Harris, Saxby and Davies.

Referee:—Major A. B. MacPherson.

CRICKET IN POONA.

DADAR DEPOT SPORTS CLUB V MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

Played at Poona on the 17th and 18th instant and resulted in a win for the Bombay Club by 38 runs. Raskar's analysis for the match was 61 overs, 28 maidens, 9 wkts, 80 runs. Godambe, for Dadar, took 12 wickets for 84. A useful last wicket stand in Dadar's second innings, put on 40 much-needed runs. Scores:—

DADAR DEPOT SPORTS CLUB.

1st Innings.

Mr. D. Issac, run out	0
Mr. V. S. Kelkar, b Raskar	10
Mr. P. G. Dadakar, ct Brisley, b Raskar.	6
Mr. Siquara, b Gaikawad	36
Mr. S. R. Godambe, b Raskar	28
Mr. J. S. Narwekar, ct. Brisley, b Raskar.	10
Mr. R. R. Nachave, l-b-w, b Phatak	4
Mr. N. B. Vaidya, b Raskar	6
Capt. Pain, b Phatak	5
Mr. S. Y. Rege, b Raskar	1
Mr. S. N. Thaker, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	121

2nd Innings.

Mr. D. Issac, b Phatak	5
Mr. V. S. Kelkar, b Babu	2
Mr P. G. Dadakar, b Raskar	9
Mr. Siquara, ct Bhave, b Babu	14
Mr. S. R. Godambe, l-b-w b Phatak	24
Mr. J. S. Narwekar, b Phatak	14
Mr. R. R. Nachave, b Raskar	8
Mr. N. B. Vaidya, b Phatak	0
Capt. Pain, b Raskar	4
Mr S. Y. Rege, b Balu	17
Mr. S. N. Thaker, not out	16
Extras	16
Total	121

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPT.

1st Innings.

Mr. Raskar, ct Siquara, b Godambe	26
Mr. Gaikawad, b Godambe	16
Mr. Brisley, ct Pain, b Godambe	8
Lt. J. Stevenson, b Godambe	22
Mr. Samson, b Godambe	5
Mr. A. N Other, ct Thaker, b Dardakar.	10
Mr. Phatak, b Godambe	4
Mr. Balu, b Godambe	1
Mr. Wood, b Godambe	0
Mr. Bhave, run out	2
Mr. Bajina, not out	4
Extras	11
Total	109

2nd Innings.

Mr. Raskar, ct Thaker, b Vaidya	1
Mr. Gaikawad, ct Godambe, b Dadarkar.	26
Mr. Brisley, b Godambe	2
Lt. J. Stevenson, b Godambe	29
Mr. Samson, b Godambe	1
Mr. A. N. Other, not out	3
Mr. Phatak, b Dadakar	12
Mr. Balu, l-b-w, b Dadarkar	8
Mr. Wood, b Vaidya	13
Mr. Bhave, b Godambe	2
Mr. Bajina, b Vaidya	0
Extras	4
Total	95

P.Y.C. HINDU GYM. VS TELEGU YOUNG C C

A low scoring cricket match was played on Monday, between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Telegu Young Cricketers Club on the former's grounds and ended in a win for the P. Y. C. Gymkhana by 7 runs. Scores:

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pardeshi, 6; Navale, 6; Deodhar, 0; Bhate, 1; Joshi, 0; Bhusari, 0; Godbole, 0; Deodhar, 0; Kapade, 12; Bhopatker, 0; Kirpeker, 1; extra, 8. Total 34.

TELEGU YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB.

Mayakal, 2; Satala, 6; Papala, 19; Narsu, 0; Shivaram, 0; Kasalwar, 0; Rawtoo, 0; Sayanna, 0; Metral, 0; Paknath, 0; Betolla, 0; extra 0. Total 27.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The following are the results of the Theory Examination held at Saint Joseph's Convent, Bandra on the 7th June, 1919.

ADVANCED INTERMEDIATE.

Doris Fahey 77.
Olivia Mabel Guest 77.

INTERMEDIATE.

Edith Mayberry 82 Honours.
Kathleen Dyson 77.
Florence Mayberry 76.

ADVANCED JUNIOR.

Beatrice Roedert 97 Honours.
Alma Gabriel 87 Honours.
Helen Hilda Willis 83 Honours.

PREPARATORY.

Violet Fry 97
Kathleen Mayhew 87.
Doris Guinan 66.

PALLI ROSE-BUD C.C. vs. ANDHERI SPORTING C.C.

An interesting cricket match was played on Target Green between the above teams resulting in a very easy win for the Palli Rose-Bud C. C. by 11 wickets and 3 runs. The Rose-Buds having won the toss sent in their opponents to bat in first. Felix Fonseca, captain of the Rose-Buds, began his usual tricky off-breakers and yorkers in the first innings, managing to capture 9 wickets in six overs for a scanty score of 19 runs. Braz Carvalho of the A. S. C. C. and Sunny D'Souza, Joe Fonseca and Bernard Athogias of the Rose-Buds played a steady game.

The scores:—

A. S. C. C. scored 19 & 34 runs for 2 innings.
P. R.-B. C. C. scored 56 runs for 1 innings.

CALCUTTA RACE.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

THE EDEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR 9-12, Hayhoe 1

Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE, 7-6, Meherjee 2

Mr. Dee's KILREA 8-2, Harrison 3

Mr. Jones' SOFT NOSE, 8-10, Thompson 4

Also Ran:—Gibberish 9-1, St. Vagrant 9-0.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 49. Place Rs. 35 and Rs. 81.

Betting:—5 to 4 Soft Nose, three Kilrea, fours Senator, sixes St. Vagrant, tens Verland Rose, twenties Gibberish.

The Race:—St. Vagrant led locked together with Kilrea. Verland Rose and Senator, next in order Soft Nose was under whip near the Seerut opening and Verland Rose assumed command with Senator coming up strong after great race home. Senator just beat Verland Rose three lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1min. 30 3/5secs

About five thousand square miles of land are flooded in the Amherst District and there is much distress among cultivators. Authorities are sending relief from Moulmein in the form of rice.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. at Society's Rooms.
Public Meeting at Hira Bag, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against Vagaries of Water Department.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	18 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 155 as compared with 76 on the corresponding day of last year and 100 in 1917. Cholera registered 1 attack and 1 death and plague 2 attacks and 1 death on Monday.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

Last week witnessed a slow and sustained fall in the quotations of English Bleaching Powder. But there has been a reaction, and the demand has again set in, in consequence of fresh stocks being consumed. This has resulted in a slight rise, and the prices quoted are between Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 per cwt. Farina has almost been steady after the rise during last weeks. Other chemicals have nothing to report. The quotations are as follows:—

Eng. Caustic Soda Rs. 24 per cwt; Eng. Bleaching Powder Rs. 23 to Rs. 26 per cwt; Zinc Chloride Rs. 20 to Rs. 30; American Zinc Chloride Rs. 15 to Rs. 20; Sodium Sulphide Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per cwt; Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Rs. 73 per cwt; Washing Soda Rs. 7 to Rs. 8; Glauber Salt Rs. 5 per cwt.

Among mill stores the demand is steadily fair, and the market for various loom sundries is dull as usual. Healds and Pickers are steady. Slubbings have again very good demand. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per 800 eyes; Reeds Rs. 0-3-6 to Rs. 0-5-0 per 100 dents. Pickers (Lion) Rs. 65 per gross. Pickers Broomley Rs. 95 to Rs. 100 per gross; Slubbings 12/16in and 13/16in. Rs. 80 per gross; Shuttles 13½ Jap. Rs. 71 to Rs. 10 per doz., Eng. 13½ (Weft) Rs. 30 per doz. Shuttles, (Eng. 14½in Conical) Rs. 55 per doz. Roller Cloths, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per yard.

"THE KANARA NEWS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are very much indebted to you for vindicating our grievances at all times and I hope you will do the more by allowing the following few lines a little space in your esteemed and popular paper.

The demand for security of one thousand rupees from "Kanara News" has been one of the common topics of Kanarites in Bombay. To pay such a great amount by a paper which has got a limited circulation is out of question and a suggestion to start a fund will not be out of place. Yet we cannot but resent such an action what seems to us cruel injustice to Kanara which is lagging far behind in every respect. Such an attempt by the authorities to nip in the bud a public organ of expression will in no way bar the formation of public opinion and progress but on the other hand will serve as a fulcrum to create public spirit and energy among Kanarites. This order which has been served for publishing the hard facts about the Rowlatt Act and the Punjab disturbances proves that Mr. Tupper ignores what is going on beyond his district. The incidents were already dealt with to a great extent in papers of all shades and opinion in India and what has appeared in "Kanara News" comparatively falls flat. I remember Mr. Dabholker had once asked Mr. Tupper and others to come to Bombay to learn the rules of the road and I think he (Mr. Tupper) would have learnt a great deal if he would have assented to that bit of advice. Recently a new paper has been started in Kanara, I hear under the patronage of some Rao Bahadurs or Dewan Bahadurs and perhaps the Collecter might have thought it proper to do away with his old friend who had the courtesy of whitewashing the bureaucratic blunders. I hope the Kanara People's Association will convene a meeting of Kanarites in Bombay to demand redress from higher authorities. I further appeal to our Kanara Brethren and Sympath

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 20th August, 1919.

IGNORANT AND DISHONEST.

The Scotchman's advice to aspiring story-tellers—"Nivir borrow, but invint"—seems to be popular with the enemies of Indian reform, who devote themselves to the task of obstructing the cause by vilifying its leaders. In an article in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review" Mr. Bruce Mitford has done his share of the business. Mr. Mitford is known to have pottered about in the East as a "student" of affairs, but he must indeed be a very gullible person to have concluded that he could fulfil his mission by repeating the gossip of English clubs regarding the growth of Nationalism in this land. Writing on "Cause and Effect in India", Mr. Mitford endeavours to give an account of the various phenomena of Indian Nationalism; but he obviously has had no adequate notion of either the cause or the effect of which he speaks, while he displays a serious lack of mental integrity in tracing the progress of events. It is a pathetic effort to distort the incidents of Indian agitation for fitting them with certain preconceived theories of his own. The most sensational climax of his fable is reached when he proclaims the following lie about the origin of the recent disturbances: "Faced by these disagreeable possibilities, the Congress leaders resolved to have recourse to their last card—mob-violence." The disagreeable possibilities which are supposed to have convulsed the Congress leaders into desperate action were the emergence of the Moderate party and the non-Brahmin party. The fatal defect of Mr. Mitford's lucubration is that the most casual reader can see that it is overdone and that it is at best an attempt to account for facile theories by thinking backwards. Thinking backwards may be a congenial mental exercise, but it is more than grotesque when it is plain that the author is not afflicted by any passionate regard for the truth. To have a long start of the truth, a lie has to be picturesque and Mr. Mitford accordingly tries to be picturesque in his own way.

The key to a proper understanding of the article is the hypothesis that all agitators are dacoits in civil costume. There is no distinction between legitimate agitation and the advocacy of physical force-Mr. Mitford is entertaining, because he has no hesitation, moral or mental, in making sweeping assertions. He starts with conferring on Indians what he says has been the guiding maxim of Irish agitation—that "England's difficulty is the opportunity of her enemies." This is rather crudely put; but Mr. Mitford does not attempt any aphoristic perfection. The wicked impulse which he has unearthed, was at the root of the Home Rule movement of 1916; it was the "selected movement." He, however, omits to dwell on the coincidence that the demand for domestic reform and the readjustment of national status at the end of the war was at the "selected moment" exceedingly strong in every colony of the British Empire. There was colossal glorification of an Empire of Five Nations, and the demand for self-expression in India, war-bred and spontaneous, was not due to a double dose of original sin in the "native." For a critic essentially superficial and rolling in trivialities, no better explanation of the evolution of the Home Rule movement is possible than that of malevolent disloyalty. It is also asserted that the generally anti-British elements constitute the bulk of the politically-minded classes—a calumny which suits the author's argument, but which needs no repudiation. There is not a word said about the exalted detachment of the Government who for years burked the duty of frank co-operation with the people in the prosecution of the war. The first and fateful contribution of Indian troops was made against the will of the bureaucracy and on the direct responsibility of Lord Hardinge. "We imply no criticism" upon the Government of the time," say the authors of the Joint Report, "when we say that in the light of subsequent events we are constrained to wonder whether a bolder policy from the outset of the war and a franker inviting of India's co-operation in all forms of war effort might not have done much to steady men's minds." No criticism is "implied" out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Government which is given this indictment! The truth about the origin of the Home Rule movement and its present role do not need special exposition at this time of the day and Mr. Mitford's allegations are exploded libels. Pleased with the operations of the Press Act, Mr. Mitford enjoyingly reflects that in four years security was demanded from 46 newspapers and 42 printing houses. We presume that when he hears of the record of the last four months he will dance with joy. But it does not occur to him that the Government generally prefer to avoid prosecution through a court of law for alleged sedition. After entangling himself in various accustations against the much-abused Brahmin, he comes out with the dogmatic assertion that "when violent courses are in contemplation, the masses can be led with very little incitement as sheep to the slaughter." After the disgression about the Brahmin, we have references to the Rowlatt Report and "an object-lesson in how not to govern" in the Madras Presidency. In the terms of reference given to the Rowlatt Committee, the Government did not include any inquiry into the causes of the revolution party and, till they are exposed, it is little use recommending the Report as the one and only manual of Indian study. Mr. Mitford is bitter about the release of Mrs. Besant and her two associates and laments that Government truckled to the agitator in the way they did when "the partition of Bengal was rescinded out of deference to a concerted Babu shriek." The man-on-the spot, we are told, was butchered to make a Montaguan holiday; but in the process of butchery he did not find himself dislodged from his place.

And then Mr. Mitford rises to the height of his great argument—Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Punjab. When the Rowlatt Act came a campaign of lies was set on foot by the Extremists who, terror-stricken, wanted to survive the operation of the measure. At this crisis, there was the abominable scene of "a conference beween the King-Emperor's representative and his rebellious subject", which was fruitless; abruptly it is added that "Mr. Gandhi proceeded *according to plan* and the results are written in blood at Delhi and Amritsar." We could forgive the writer's mendacious make-up, but his attempt to impeach the honesty of Mr. Gandhi is a little too much. "As to Mr. Gandhi's sincerity, it may be worth noting that a number of his writings in pamphlet form have been proscribed by Government." If the Government have a holy horror of one of Ruskin's best-known works, it does not mean any reflection on Mr. Gandhi; rather, the Government have good reason for introspection. The whole of this passage about Mr. Gandhi is dishonest twaddle. The cause and effect of the Punjab trouble are entirely forgotten in the vilification of Indians. Much is said about Afghanistan, and Bolsheviks, and German instigation. But it is noteworthy that not even a scrap of evidence has been forthcoming about these airy speculations and that not a single man has been convicted on proofs of such organic connections of treason. If there is a case of complicity, the culprits should be punished after trial rather than those who were convicted on fantastic charges of conspiracy. Till such evidence is forthcoming, it is useless to swear by Indo-Bolshevik theories. Any way, the wrong men have been convicted. Mr. Mitford accuses the Government of weakness, a strange accusation after the events of the Punjab. His remedy for all ills is resolute government; his argument lies—we are sorry we have to use the monosyllable, but if the result is due to those who commissioned Mr. Mitford to produce the rigmarole and furnished his material, he must learn to verify his facts at first-hand and learn more of the links of cause and effect in public affairs. We are glad he has overdone it and made it into a tissue of obvious misrepresentations.

FLOUTING INDIAN SENTIMENT.

The Government of India have been of late specialising in the cultivation of modesty, but it is time that they threw off their habits of reserve and spoke directly on questions which demand explanations in the public interest. As early as the 27th of last month, Lord Chelmsford cabled to Mr. Montagu his explanations regarding the alleged break-down of medical arrangements and provisioning on the North-West Frontier. We have now a summary of it cabled back from London, making amends for, among other things, a statement "which Reuter apparently did not mention." Surely, it was not a controversy where Lord Chelmsford was engaged in refuting allegations in the British Press and in Parliament. The allegations were originally made in the Press in India and it is strange that Government should observe such extreme reticence in publishing their defence in this country, and that we should be dependent on a cabled summary to be circuitously delivered for information in India. There was a brief communique about it, we remember; and the explanation might have been withheld till the signing of the peace on diplomatic considerations. But after it, the Government could have given some publicity to the facts with which we have now been acquainted through the good offices of a private news agency. It is admitted that protective measures against cholera were hampered by a shortage of pumps. The excuse sought is that on account of the suddenness of the Afghan invasion, there was disorganisation in the despatch of stores and equipment. It means that, put to the test, the plan of rapid and efficient concentration broke down in spite of the safe degree of preparedness of the Army which is supposed to exist against the emergencies of quick mobilisation. In disasters of the kind, there is always an element of fortuitousness, but it is evident that there was avoidable disorganisation of supplies. That is not denied in the rebuttal of exaggerations. In the Kohat hospital there was a serious breakdown owing to "great and unexpected strain"; but the failure should be measured by the inadequacy of arrangements meant to equal such a strain.

If the public have been cavalierly treated in regard to the facts of the Afghan campaign, there is an equally serious charge of omission against the Government in their apparent contempt for publicity with deference to the Indian Army Committee. It is from the mail papers received yesterday that we learn of the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference. In a Committee of nine, there is not a single Indian! Indians have done their share in the war and we are certain that an Indian thoroughly conversant with military affairs could have been found for appointment in the Committee. India's services in the war, even according to the admissions of British statesmen, are to be measured not merely by her magnificent record during the last five years but also by the incalculable contribution she made, for decades before the war, from year to year, in the shape of military expenditure far beyond the capacity of her people and the necessity of her own defence. If the reward of all this is still to give the representatives of her people no control over the military policy of the country, is it not fair that they should be given some voice, at least, in the determination of that policy? For whatever the policy and whatever the consequent arrangements, it will be the Indian people who will be asked to pay. Are they still to have no voice in helping to decide how their money is to be spent or, at least, in insisting that the military arrangements should be so directed as to secure the defence of the country by a citizen army, officered by Indians as well as Europeans and that the ultimate end of these arrangements should be the progressive diminution in the strength of the British garrison?

Probably because of the Frontier scandal, the Government were not in a hurry to advertise the Committee and left the public to discover the truth for themselves. According to the alarm given by the "Hindu", Sir Michael O'Dwyer is on the Committee and would come again to visit the scene of his last labours. It is a scandal that an officer, whose record is sufficient to disgrace him, is to be back again to investigate problems like recruitind which, in his time, he solved without mercy and without check. The absence of Indians is of a piece with this flouting of Indian sentiment, which elevates a man before he is penitent and conscience-stricken, to high distinction or responsibility. We are glad to note that already protests have been made in the British press in this regard. We are not surprised at the hole-and-corner procedure to which Government are occasionally driven by their own methods. Modesty is said to be a virtue invented by those who have no beauty; and the Government have been very modest!

COOPERATIVE PROPAGANDA.

In our article on the subject the other day, we pointed out the immense potentialities that lie before the co-operative movement in this country. As was, however, then emphasised, a rapid and sound extension of the principle of co-operation to varied fields of economic activity is possible only if the movement is placed on a thoroughly popular and self-governing basis. Small beginnings in this direction have been made in some provinces, and in this presidency there was started last year a Central Institute for the purpose of stimulating co-operative propaganda and voicing the opinions of co-operators on questions affecting the movement. This new institution is founded more or less on the model of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society with which is associated the name of that great Irishman—Sir Horace Plunkett. As its main function is to enlist the sympathies and active interest of the intelligentzia in promoting this valuable social movement among all classes of the community, much of its success will depend on the activity of its propagandist efforts in centres like Bombay, Poona, or Ahmedabad, and the extent to which the imagination of the leisured classes is touched by the gospel propagated by it.

From both these standpoints the inauguration of its campaign by the Institute has begun fittingly. As already announced in our columns, a series of public lectures on co-operation has been organized under the auspices of the Institute, and the opening lecture of this series will be delivered, on Friday next, by Mr. G. K. Devadhar on the "Message of Western Co-operation." To mark the appreciation by his Government of this propaganda, Sir George Lloyd, who it may be mentioned, is President of the Institute, has agreed to preside at Mr. Devadhar's lecture. As we have emphasised on previous occasions, we are opposed, having regard to the aims of the co-operative movement, to the association of the Head of the presidency as President of Institute, on the ground that such association is likely to endanger the growth of the Institute as a self-reliant body of co-operators. We hope, so far as Sir George Lloyd is concerned, that danger will be eliminated. For, unless we are greatly mistaken, Sir George Lloyd, far from being content to follow the tradition of registering the will of the Executive, is anxious to regard himself as a leader of the people in their efforts to remove social and economic, if not political, injustices. In that struggle co-operation is bound to be a most potent instrument. The subject of the lecture is one on which Mr. Devadhar is eminently qualified to speak, in virtue of his very recent tour through various centres of co-operative activity in Europe. It is moreover one which, if properly tackled, cannot fail to be of immediate practical interest to the general public of this presidency. The organization of food production, profiteering in the daily necessaries of life, shortage of housing and the consequent hardships of tenants are matters that engage the attention and interest of a vast majority of the thinking population of this presidency and we are hopeful that Mr. Devadhar with his knowledge of recent developments in the West will be in a position to suggest possible solutions of these and allied problems through application of the principle of co-operation.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay's Water Supply.

That after all these years of unstinted—not to say extravagant—expenditure, amounting to nearly four crores, on the Water Department of the Municipality, the citizens of Bombay should be in more or less the same plight in regard to the supply of water, bespeaks volumes for the efficiency of the Department concerned and for the foresight and judgment displayed by the City Fathers, past and present, in this regard. Not only is the city as far as ever from attaining to the ideal conditions aimed at by the Municipality, viz., a constant supply of water, but even in regard to the supply during limited periods in the morning and evening, the irregularities have become so frequent and so exasperating that the impression is gaining ground in the public mind that there is something radically wrong with the Department, and that determined attempts are being made to hide its inefficiency and blunders. When the duplication of the Tansa Main was taken up, the engineers of the Department led the Corporation and the public to believe that a definite and comprehensive scheme had been undertaken, which would relieve the anxieties of the residents for a number of years at least and would provide against any failure of the monsoon during two or three consecutive years. But we have seen how all these assurances were falsified after the failure of a single monsoon, and how serious the plight of the city would be, if there were to be even a slight breakdown in one of the mains.

Need of Vigilance.

The Water Department has now come forward with a proposal to saddle the ratepayers with another costly project to triple the Tansa Main. An attempt was made to commit the Corporation to the scheme by rushing it through the Standing Committee, but we are glad the tactics failed and the scheme has been referred to the Committee on Water Supply. We hope the Committee will subject the proposals of the Hydraulic Engineer to a very searching investigation and also demand an explanation why the Corporation was so long kept in the dark regarding the inadequacy of the existing water works. That great expert on water works, Mr. Santo Crisp, who was consulted by the Corporation, had advised:

"What I desire to impress upon the Corporation is the necessity for forming a definite and comprehensive policy for the future development of the water supply. It is not conducive to efficiency or economy to relieve the necessities of parts of the city as they arise in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner."

Was this expert advice followed by the present Water Engineer, Mr. Treves Smith? No. In recommending and carrying out the duplication of the Tansa Main at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees he has only, in the words of Mr. Crisp, relieved the necessities of the parts of the city, in a piecemeal and inharmonious manner. After realising his mistake—a mistake for which the public have had to pay in crores—Mr. Smith is now advising the triplication of the main. Cannot a less extravagant way be found to maintain the water supply of the city? It has been suggested that if the present dam were raised to its full height, no triplication of the main would be necessary. The Committee should thoroughly sift all these proposals before acquiescing in the plan to triplicate the Tansa Main. In the meanwhile, there should be an end to the vagaries of the Department in the matter of the daily scheduled supply of water in the various parts of the city.

Salvation Army's Reformatory.

Govind Sakharam, aged 15, was convicted and sent by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Salvation Army's Reformatory. Did the Magistrate satisfy himself that there were adequate medical arrangements in the Reformatory? When the boy arrived at the Reformatory, Captain John Brown of the Salvation Army's silk factory found that he was dazed and that his eyes were yellow. On the 14th, the boy said he could not work and that he felt giddy. Captain John Brown did not send him to any hospital or call in any medical aid. He thought he was under the influence of a narcotic and set a man to watch him, as he was suffering from diarrhœa. Next morning he wanted to send him to the hospital, but the patient was not in a condition to be removed. A doctor was called in, but he could not come in before 10-30 a.m. and before he came, the boy was dead. Post-mortem examination revealed bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, probably post-influenzal.

Regrettable.

There are sixty poor boys and eight released juveniles in the Salvation Army's Reformatory and it is surprising that no medical officer is attached to the institution. The jury recorded that Govind Sakharam died of broncho-pneumonia and very properly added that arrangements should be made at once for regular attendance by a medical officer at the Salvation Army's Reformatory. We trust the authorities of the Reformatory will not rest content with the makeshift arrangement of having the medical officer of the House of Correction to look after the boys, but will make independent arrangements of their own. Captain John Brown, when he found the boy dazed, should have immediately sent him to the hospital. He took a grave responsibility on himself by keeping the boy without medical treatment even on the next day when the boy said that he felt giddy and that he could not work. Does not Captain John Brown know the symptoms of influenza which is fairly prevalent in the city? Even supposing he thought that the boy was under the influence of a narcotic, why was not a doctor sent for, specially when he was suffering from diarrhœa? When Dr. Davar could not be had soon, why was not some other doctor called in? The boy died without any medical aid, and who is responsible? We deeply regret that such a thing should have been allowed to happen by the Salvation Army.

ENGLAND'S TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

NEED FOR SPIRIT OF JUSTICE AND COMRADESHIP.

GOVT. SCHEME FOR UNIFICATION OF MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 19.

Speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, the Premier dealt with the country's trade and industrial position. The Premier complained that some people expected that industry and production would be normal as soon as the war was over. These people had not realised the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance. The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was forty-thousand millions sterling. How could the world return to the normal immediately that expenditure was over? It would, he said, take just as long to adapt the machinery and workshops of the country to peace as it took to turn them to war.

Paralysing elements.

The Premier mentioned that among the paralysing elements for trade immediately before the war was the fact that contractors were shy of orders owing to rising prices of material of which there was a shortage. There was also a shortage of labour and transport. These difficulties, however, were now over Three and a half million men were now demobilised of whom only 350,000 were not absorbed industrially, so contractors could safely launch out without the ice cracking under them.

Adverse Balance of Trade.

The Premier emphasised the fact that adverse balance of trade must be faced because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade indeed without increasing it. Our adverse balance of trade before the war was one-hundred and fifty millions sterling; now it was eight-hundred millions. That chasm would have to be bridged because at the bottom of it there was ruin. He reminded the House that there had been an almost sensational decrease in output which was now less than ever. In every branch of production, except Agriculture, we were spending more and producing less. The Premier cited as example coal, of which before the war 287 million tons were produced annually. This year at the present rate the figure would be 200 millions despite the greater number of men employed to-day. A ton cost 10 shillings to raise in 1913 and to-day it costs 26 shillings. That was not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles, but it handicapped us in other countries where production was greater and cheaper. No tariff could remedy this.

Exchange difficulties.

The Premier also emphasised the exchange difficulties; the sovereign to-day was worth less than [illegible]/6 in America which was due to the fact that we were not paying for the imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country.

The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties of transition from war, lack of labour, also the fact that everybody's nerves were jaded and torn after the strain of the war. Everybody was complaining of everybody else and some complained of Providence, but these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell shock on a big scale. One of the arguments in favour of reducing hours, he had been told was that it would not involve reduction of output, but the fact was, there had been a reduction of output almost mathematically in proportion to the diminution of hours. Deliberate slowing down was not confined to workers, there were evidences of it among employers and managers.

A dangerous fallacy.

He stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory that the less you worked the more work there was for everybody. Deliberately to reduce output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. (Cheers). The absolute necessity for everybody pulling together must be brought home to the whole country in order to enable people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which were depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation.

Appeal for justice.

But Labour said "We realise the need for production and we don't believe in the direct action, (cheers) but we are human and cannot work with a will unless conditions are fairer and more satisfactory." We must, said the Premier, examine that attitude honestly and squarely, not in a spirit of resentment, but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. He appealed to employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit; we must demonstrate to the world, the British traditional power of solving difficulties without resort to anarchy and merely by appeal to commonsense and innate spirit of fair play.

He admitted that before the war hundreds of thousands of able-bodied people worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for, but Labour's gains during the last two or three years had been enormous; the average wages had more than doubled and hours had diminished by four weekly. The war had taught soldiers that positions were easier to capture than to retain and that was the lesson for Labour who had captured more advanced positions during the war then ever before.

Hours and Wages

The Premier announced that the Joint Industrial Council had come to an agreement on hours and wages which would be embodied in the Bill and introduced to-morrow. Substantially the Bill meant a forty-eight hour week with a few exceptions and a living wage in all industries. He urged that steps be taken to humanise industry by seeking the cooperation of workers regarding the conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the Government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey Report. However the Government accepted the policy of State purchase of mineral rights and coal and proposed that a fund be raised out of royalties to improve housing and general amenities of miners.

Sankey's reasons falsified.

The reasons for Justice Sankey's recommendation of nationalisation of mines, namely, that it would produce harmony between employers and workers, had been falsified by the recent Yorkshire strike which was against the State. Moreover the State ran railways, yet the results had not been harmonious.

Scheme for unification.

However, the Government accepted the principle that there was need for the unification and reorganisation of mines in order to reduce working and management charges and this could be done by dividing the country into areas, in each of which Labour should be amalgamated for a limited period and workers should be represented on a body controlling the policy of each area. The Government was preparing a scheme on these lines.

Shielding unstable imports.

The Premier announced that the Government would take effective measures against dumping and the Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports, except by license, of products of these industries and preventing excessive imports of such products. Where import prices were lower than here an import duty would be charged for licenses. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community.

Tests.

The tests whether an industry was unstable would be whether it was essential for the war, whether the war had revealed an inadequate supply of such goods, whether the Government had had to foster it during the war and whether if Government support were withdrawn the industry would maintain itself at the level of production which the war had shown to be essential for national life.

Utilisation of water-power.

The Government would also submit a scheme for the utilisation of the water power of the country for industrial purposes.

He emphasised the importance of fostering imperial trade, not with a view to increasing our trade but from the important standpoint of Empire civilization. He had had several communications from statesmen in the Dominions upon the importance of fostering imperial trade by improving communication between the Dominions and the Mother Country, also between India and the Mother Country and chiefly in quickening transport. He hoped that the peace would be ratified at the beginning of September. Till then it would be recklessness to reduce the army to a peace footing.

Reasons for delaying peace.

He mentioned that the delay in concluding peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey was owing to the fact that we were waiting to know whether America was prepared to take her share in guaranteeing the protection of the peoples who, if unprotected, would be subject to terrorism, plunder and murder. The Government had received appeals from all quarters including the Conference of Internationale at Lucerne not to withdraw the troops from the Caucasus and the inhabitants there had also appealed to the same effect, a fact of which he was proud. (Cheers).

League and armaments

There were also other places from which we could not withdraw all the troops at present but he promised that the army estimates should be examined on the basis that the great menace in Europe was ended, hence considerable reductions could be effected. They must remember, however, that the soldiers' pay had been trebled and the cost of material doubled. The greatest economy could be effected if the great nations which had promoted the League of Nations trusted it. (Cheers). If they increased armaments, the League was a sham. (Cheers). Those who believed in it most must trust it most. Britain was ready to trust it, let others do likewise. (Cheers).

Attacks on Government.

Referring to the attacks on the Government, he asked, was it wise, fair or generous when all systems of Government were being challenged to give democracy the impression that the Government was guilty of nothing but mistakes, scandals and inefficiency, putting nothing to the credit side? The Premier concluded by declaring that with a clear eye, steady hand and willing heart the ship of state would reach a calmer and bluer water. (Cheers).

UKRAINIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS KIEFF.

BOLSHEVISTS EXPELLED FROM DNIEPER DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

Reuter learns that United Ukrainian troops are continuing to advance towards Kieff. They have completely cleared the district of Vinnitza of the Red troops and quantities of munitions have been captured. Armed peasants are expelling the Bolshevists from the lower Dnieper districts. General Denikin's forces are marching down the Dnieper towards the Estuary. The Red troops are fighting bitterly at Mirgorod to cover the retirement westward from Kieff.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRY.

PROTEST MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

(SYNDICATE.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

A memorial signed by representative bankers, merchants and traders of the City of London has been forwarded to the Premier protesting against the nationalisation of mines and other industries until the people of the country have expressed an opinion on the question.

PERSIA.

"ENGLAND PLEDGED TO ASSIST RE-ESTABLISHMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that it was proposed to lend Persia two millions sterling at seven per cent. secured on Persian revenues with a view to enabling Persia to initiate the contemplated reforms. The Government was pledged to assist Persia to re-establish herself on a sound basis. There was not the slightest foundation for suspicion that the Government proposed or that the Persian Government would consent to the creation of anything in the nature of a British protectorate. The attitude of the Persian Cabinet in negotiating the present agreement and the impending visit of the Shah to Britain were a sufficient answer to such insinuations.

PRICES OF IMPORTED WHEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

The Wheat Commission to-day fixed the following prices for imported wheat per 480 lbs.:—Canadian 52/6 to 60, American 54 to 60, Australian sound untreated 61, treated 60, Argentine 59.

PRINCE OF WALES IN HALIFAX.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia).—The Prince of Wales landed to-day and was enthusiastically received by the Lieut.-Governor and Military and Naval authorities. There were the usual crowds along the route which was lined by war veterans.

STUDENTS PROCEEDING TO UNITED KINGDOM.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A press communique says that the Government of India have learnt from the Secretary of State that many Indian students are now proceeding to the United Kingdom for the purpose of prosecuting their studies at British Universities without first securing their admission and that they are most likely to meet with disappointment, as Universities in that country are at present being overcrowded by men demobilised from the army. Moreover lodgings have become very expensive and exceedingly difficult to obtain. The Government of India therefore desire to warn all students intending to proceed to the United Kingdom and especially those who wish to study Medicine, Engineering or Agriculture that in order to avoid disappointment they should in all cases make sure of being admitted to the institution they may desire to join before leaving this country.

The "Hindoo Patriot" in its columns "Obiter Dicta" writes:—

Thus the "Englishman":

"Mr. H S. L. Polak announces that he has resigned the editorship of "New India", the Congress organ in London

It will be news to our contemporary that the Congress organ in London is not "New India" but "India." It is just possible that he was having hallucinations about "New India" which is responsible for the confusion.

MR. WELBY BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE.

REGARDS BILL "REACTIONARY.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL, A FARCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committe, Mr. Welby, Secretary of the European Association and the former Editor of the "Madras Mail" said that the great bulk of India was utterly incapable of forming a sound opinion on other than the local questions. There was an increased number of Indians active in politics particularly those in a somewhat hostile spirit but he had not noticed an appreciable increase of interest so far as the masses were concerned.

There was no demand for self-government or anything approaching it by the bulk of the peoole. It was for the Government to recognise that caste existed as perhaps the most important fact in India and not to ignore it when providing for the representation of the people.

The witness regarded the present bill as reactionary in many respects. Mr. Welby, said he thought the European community felt that the work of Administerating India was being taken away from capable men who had been responsible for it and gradually handed over to a class, who had shown little administrative aptitude. The Europeans in India strongly felt that the parliamentary control of administration was rather a farce and the average member of Parliament owing to pressure of other work and absence of direct knowledge of India was not disposed systematically to interest himself in Indian affairs. The class of Englishmen interested in India—the class in the services—was to be eliminated by the bill.

Replying to Lord Sinha, Mr. Welby said that his association advocated communal representation.

Replying to Lord Islington, he said he did not think that the Government of India was not fully in touch with the commercial enterprise. He did not think, there was any strong opposition to Women Suffrage in India.

"MORNING POST" ON INDIAN TROUBLES.

ACCUSATION AGAINST JOINT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

The "Morning Post" commends the attention of the Joint Committee to the Khatarpur riot case also the recent Amritsar judgment. The paper accuses the committee of avoiding an enquiry into the actual course of affairs in India since it promised gradual realisation of self-government.

"THE TIMES" ON VICEROY'S REPLIES.

CONDEMNS OBSOLETENESS OF AEROPLANES ON FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

"The Times" referring to the White Paper comments unfavourably on the Government of India's replies to Mr. Montagu describing them as dilatory, evasive and unsatisfactory. The journal asks why the Indian medical stores sent to Mesopotamia were not replaced. It condemns the obsoleteness of aeroplanes on the frontier, especially in view of the special advantages of aeroplanes for such warfare.

"The Times", proceeds to criticise the militar government of India and asks where is the evidence that it is genuinely progressive in its military ideas. The paper further more quotes the incidents in Baluchistan. It believes that the frontier warfare has not been properly studied and its lessons applied and declares that the problem of the Indian frontier must be approached in a spirit of radical reform.

TURKEY'S WAR-MINISTER RESIGNS.

DUE TO HALIL PASHA'S ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Esape of Halil Pasha also Kutchuk Talaat Bey, who is another prominent member of the Committee of Union and Progress has led to the resignation of the War Minister, Nazim Pasha. The latter has been replaced by Shefik Pasha, a former Governor of Basra, who has already instituted sweeping reforms among the high officials. It is believed that the fugitives escaped to Panderma whence they will endeavour to reach Erzerum.

Nouri Pasha, the brother of Enver Pasha has escaped from Batum.

MR. SASTRI'S EVIDENCE.

NEED FOR FISCAL AUTONOMY.

ABOLITION OF INDIA COUNCIL FAVOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 19.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, a member of the Moderate deputation, has sent the following cablegram dated London August, 15th:—

Mr. Sastri appeared before the Joint Committee on Wednesday. He advocated strongly the introduction of an elements of responsibility into the Government of India, equal number of Indians and Europeans in the Executive Councils and grant of Fiscal Autonomy. He asked that the statutory commission be expressly directed to make a proposal regarding the liberalisation of the Government of India; in the provinces, the salary and the position of ministers, shou'd be the same as those of the Executive Councillors. He laid great stress on the joint purse and opposed the proposals of the Government of India concerning the Grand Committees. The Imperial and Provincial councils should in his opinion have elected presidents and full power to pass standing orders.

Mr. Sastri criticised the governor's instrument of instructions and asked that the draft rules be made known and pressed that rules not of constitutional importance should be alterable by councils. He favoured abolition of the India Council, but if retained suggested half the members should be Indians.

Mr. Ramchandrarao supplemented Mr. Sastri effectively demolished the charges brought by non-Brahmin witnesses, asked transference of land revenue, submitted an albe memorandum dealing with finance and the provisions which should be made in the rules. The memorandum is understood to be receiving serious consideration in the committee.

Mr. Sastri's statement, which was highly impressive, informed, and dignified, made deep impression on the committee. I expect it will considerably strengthen the Indian case. Lord Sydenham asked him if the Servants of India Society, which Mr. Gokhale had assured him, would never be political, had become so.

INTER-ALLIED MISSION AT BUDAPEST.

UNDERSTANDING WITH RUMANIAN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

The Havas Agency states:—

The Council of Five has received a telegram from General Graziani, Chief of the Inter-Allied Military Mission at Budapest announcing that a perfect understanding has been reached between the mission and the Rumanian military command.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S VISIT TO ALSACE-LORRAINE.

TO UNVEIL MONUMENT OF HOSTAGES SHOT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

President Poincare has left Paris for an eight days' visit to Alsace-Lorraine where he will unveil a monument at Burzvillsi to the memory of the hostages shot by the Germans and confer the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Strassburg Phalsburg and Sitche.

MAJOR-GENERAL VERE FANE.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

H. M. the King to-day received at Buckingham Palace Major-General Vere Fane on whom His Majesty conferred a Knighthood and invested him with the commandership of the order of the Indian Empire.

His Majesty also received Brigadier-General Costello commanding the Indian contingent.

GUARANTEEING AND SUPERVISING UNIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

In most of the Deccan Districts guaranteeing and supervising unions are being formed. The villagers require to be initiated in this new complicated branch of co-operation. At Patas in Poona District the first meeting of the union was held at which the Assistant Registerar was present. Mr. Sane, Divisional Honorary Organizar, explained in the most simple way the meaning of this new feature of co-operation to the villagers assembled and it seemed that they were able to understand some thing of this new institution. Another speech by Mr. Sane was delived at Kurdu in the Sholapoor District on the same subject. The printed by-laws by themselves are not intelligible to these village folks and they require teaching in their own way and in the most simple methods.

RECALL OF LORD CHELMSFORD URGED.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNJAB SENTENCES.

BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DURBHANGA, Aug. 18.

The Behar Provincial Conference was held here yesterday, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath presiding. There were 130 delegates including 60 peasant delegates.

The president said it would be suicidal to reject the Reform proposals and expressed disapproval of the promulgation of the martial law in the Punjab, the throwing of bombs and use of machine guns.

He then spoke on primary education and on subjects affecting Behar and the Beharies.

The conference again met this morning when a number of resolutions were adopted, the important being about the South African troubles, the Punjab affairs and the Rowlatt Act. The resolution on the Punjab affairs protested against the action of authorities in having introduced Martial Law, shooting and bombing of unarmed mobs and prayed that the commission of enquiry should be constituted atonce and so constituted as to exclude all persons connected with Government and be authorised to revise the findings and sentences.

His Excellency Lord Chelmsford had, the resolution states, lost confidence of the people of India on account of his policy, concerning the events in the Punjab and he should therefore be recalled by his Majesty the King-Emperor. The conference will sit again this afternoon.

IN THE HANDS OF MEXICAN BRIGANDS.

AMERICAN AIRMEN HEAVILY RANSOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

WASHINGTON.—Davis and Peterson, two army airmen, have written to the Army Headquarters at Texas that they are in the hands of Maxican brigands, who are holding them up to fifteen thousand dollars ransom and threatening them with death unless that sum is received by August 16th. It is reported that money has been forwarded in order to save the airmen.

FRENCH NAVIGATION AND WATER-POWER.

PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMISSION'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

The Franco-American commission will begin tours on September 21st for the purpose of investigating the French waterways and their better utilisation from the point of view of navigation and water-power.

NEW DWELLINGS IN DEVASTATED FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH AMERICAN FIRM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

The French Government has signed a contract with a large firm in New York for the erection of 2,000 dwellings in the devastated regions of France.

PRISONERS OF AFGHAN WAR.

RETURN OF KIDNAPPED HINDOOS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

General Nadir Khan has returned 19 Hindus kidnapped by Khostwals.

DERAILMENT OF NO. 3 UP BOMBAY MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 18.

At about 4-20 hours on the 18th instant when No. 3 up Bombay Mail had emerged from the tunnel number 5, between Attock and Khairabad, she collided with a heavy boulder which had fallen on the track about fifty yards beyond the mouth of the tunnel, resulting in derailment of the engine with three bogie coaches next to it. The engine crew sustained some injuries. Mails and passengers are being transhipped. Through communication is [illegible]

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK REVOLTS.

BOLSHEVIKS DRIVEN OUT OF ODESSA.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

The War Office states that anti-Bolshevik revolts are reported in the whole area opposite the western portion of General Denikin's front. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of Odessa by the populace and are evacuating Kieff and the whole of the Ukraine. The latter may be an optimistic conclusion but in view of the success of Grigorieff's bands and other anti-Bolshevist elements there is little doubt that the prospects of the Bolshevik cause in the southern Ukraine are not very bright.

WRANGEL'S FORCES JOIN URAL COSSACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EKATERINODAR, Aug. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 19.

Reuter's special correspondent reports that the Wrangel's forces have succeeded in joining hands with the Ural Cossacks in the region of Lake Elton.

MAXIM GORKY.

CAPTURED AND SHOT BY BOLSHEVIST TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—"Vorwaerts" announces that Maxim Gorky has been captured and shot by the troops of the notorious Bolshevik, Peters.

BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRS STILL IN MAXICO.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST CARRANZA'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Aug. 19.

Reuter learns that Mr. Cummins, the British charge d'affaires at Mexico City, who was reported to have been ordered out of that city by General Carranza is still in Mexico City. Meanwhile the American and French consuls have protested against General Carranza's order.

COMPANY PROMOTERS AND PROFITEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to dwell upon a topic which vitally concerns the economic interests of the public of India in general and those of Bombay in particular. India desiring to share in the economic reconstruction of the world is evidenced by her sense of awakening in the field of industry and commerce, actualised in the recent growth of several concerns e. g. Insurance and Steam Navigation Cos. and Banking Corporations.

Till the close of 1918, charges were hurled against Indian capital for its love of subterranean cellar but the advent of 1919 seems to have dawned with happy auguries for industrial and commercial enterprise and the Indian capital with unprecedented boldness rushes forward to offer its services in the cause of the ecomic regeneration of the Motherland.

Every one seems wistfully waiting to invest what little he has got in a way which would conduce both to individual and collective welfare.

In the midst of these promising circumstances there lies hidden a radical evil in the policy of the so-called promoters with reference to their method of attracting the public money. The abovementioned promoters always alert to benefit themselves at the cost of the honest acquisition of the public, distribute among themselves and friends the shares of the said concerns even while they exist in an embryonic state and no member of the public is given an ample opportunity to apply and if an opportunity exists then strict and partial allotment becomes the rule. The demand being greater than the supply, scarcity value steps in and hence the said shares are being sold at a premium in the market, the public eager to invest in one or another when refused at the doors of the so-called promoters rush towards market and buy at an enhanced premium which sometimes exceeds the original capital value.

The simple question which would naturally arise is who satisfy the demand of the public in the market? The reply would be the underwriters who in order to profit themselves unload, all their holdings and burden the shoulders of the innocent public who according to justice had a claim in due proportion to the said shares at par value.

To a stranger this device of profiteering on the part of promoters appears ugly and condemnable. Their conscience if they have any can testify how far it is revolting against the fundamental principle of justice.

Whoever has at heart the real welfare of the country, must try to be sincere and faithful to the cause he embraces. Free he needs to be from baneful influences if he desires to win the name of a true promoter.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

"14TH APRIL CASE."

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(From our own Correspondent.)
DELHI, Aug. 19.

The appeal in the "14th April Case" (in which three of Lala Shankarlal's co-accused were convicted) came up for final hearing yesterday, before Lieut.-Col. Knollys, Sessions Judge.

Mr. Asaf Ali appeared for all the three appellants, and argued the case for two days. Counsel said no unlawful assembly had been proceeded against by prosecution, as none of those assailed during the alleged disturbance, deposed to having been assaulted by more than three or four assailants at the time. There were thousands of persons about the Park, that they were all spectators. The appellants had been found constructively guilty of the offences not committed by them, but by some other members of the supposed unlawful assembly, that once the existence of the unlawful assembly was impugned, and refuted, the doctrine of constructive guilt would disappear *ipso facto*. The prosecution must bring each culprit's individual guilt home to him before securing his conviction. He further argued that there was no presumption of law that every C. I. D. official was on duty, whether he was having his meal in a restaurant or witnessing a play in a theatre as the lower Court seemed to imply. There was no evidence on record to prove that either Inspector F. Mohamad or H. C. Imdad Ali were on duty when they assaulted, therefore Section 332 was not offended against.

ALLEGED SIMULATION OF PARTIAL LUNACY.

Further, since Inspector Fakir Mohamad had not chosen to come into the witness-box, and had, by simulating partial lunacy (on which fact the medical evidence was conflicting), cheated the accused of their right to cross-examine him, the lower Court was not justified in holding that his injuries had disqualified him from pursuing his avocation for more than 20 days. Therefore finding that his injuries were grievous, it was obvious that Fakir Mohamad had simulated neurosis to support his claim for 50 thousand rupees. In any case, the medical evidence being conflicting on the point, the matter should not be decided against accused. There was no irrefutable evidence on record to show, therefore that Section 333 had not been offended against.

Finally, he argued that no theft, robbery, or a dacoity had been committed. If the Inspector had a serious scuffle with his assailants, drew out his pistol to frighten or even shot them, and one standing by apprehending danger to the surrounding spectators, would be fully justified in depriving the Inspector of his dangerous firearms. The fact that the weapon was promptly restored to the authorities amply bore out the *bona fides* or whoever may have snatched the pistol. So long as the seizing of the pistol was not *animo furandi*, no offence was committed. Entire circumstances of the case went against the lower Court's theory of dacoity. Mr. Asaf Ali emphasised the point of misjoinder of charges, and also persons. After hearing the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Asaf Ali in reply, the Sessions Judge reserved judgment.

LABOUR REFORM IN THE WEST.

MR. DEVADHAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, a discussion was held on "The Tendency of Labour Reform in the West", on Sunday, at the Servants of India Society. It was opened by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Mr. J. B. Petit being in the chair. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Devadhar described the several stages through which the question of reforming Labour conditions had passed, showing the present position of Industrial Labour in England in the matter of (1) the employment of children, (2) their age, (3) the employment of women in factories, (4) conditions under which the workmen had to labour, (5) the hours of work, (6) scale of wages, (7) other benefits, (8) labour organizations and (9) the policy of the State. He further referred to the strenuous struggle through which Labour had improved its position and status enormously and pointed out that legislation had grown more or less socialistic in tendencies at the present moment.

THREE STAGES OF SLAVERY.

In developing his argument, the lecturer traced the origin of the present problem going through the three stages of slavery, serfdom or vassalage and service as a regular wage-earner. He narrated the several causes that contributed to the creation of the modern factory system and the labouring class getting numerous every day. He then referred at great length to the most interesting story of the struggle between labourers and employers, pointing out how in 1802. Government felt the need for passing *the Health and Morals of the Apprentices Act* and how in 1901 the minimum age of employment in the case of children came to be raised to 12. He similarly dwelt on the question of hours of work, how from the position of indefinite limit of work the present position of eight hours' day in most industries had come to be evolved and how even some of the advanced employers were thinking of six hours' day. To illustrate the methods employed by the workers and the difficulties experienced by the employers, Mr. Devadhar described the nine hours' movement as carried on by the operatives of the engineering trade at New Castle in 1871 and how the employers who unreasonably refused to listen to the demands of the men had ultimately to yield to their pressure. It was a very interesting history and this laid thinkers like Professor Fawcett and others to incline more towards the doctrine of self-help as opposed to State intervention for social and economic improvements. During this conflict two distinct schools of political thinkers arose in the matter of labour legislation or other laws affecting the conditions of poor classes. One school emphasized the need for self-help and the other depended upon the interference of the State. In the opinion of the lecturer the tendency of self-reliance grew stronger every day and as a result of this tendency on the part of the working class people movements like the (1) Trade Unions, (2) International Federation of Trade Unions, (3) Co-operative Movement, (4) Friendly Societies, etc., etc., grew rapidly and their membership rose to several millions. Modern Socialism again was leading towards State intervention. Directly in the matter of minimizing the conflict between the interests of Labour and the interests of Capital the speaker referred to the efforts that were being made for securing industrial peace even by prominent Labour members and as a result of this movement methods of conciliation and co-partnership were being resorted to to a considerable extent. Referring to the present demand of Labour for better condition of work, higher wages and shorter hours and other facilities for education and insurance, etc., etc., Mr. Devadhar suggested that the real motive at the back of this urgent and frequent demand was the consciousness on the part of Labour of its present position and need for cultural and social improvement and better opportunities for the discharge of civic duties and responsibilities, and not a low [illegible] and ing craving for pleasures and degrading, though there was nothing luxuries only, in claiming a proper share of [illegible] wrong in claiming a proper share of these as well in order to enjoy life.

THE VALUE OF LABOUR.

Mr. Devadhar lastly appealed to the large employers of Labour and the capitalists to fully recognize the value of Labour in the growing industrialism of the country, and to learn to avoid the unpleasantness and the bitterness of relations between Capital and Labour which characterised the conflict [illegible] during the last 100 years in the West. He said if it could be recognized that the efficient and well-paid workman is in every way a valuable asset and is most essential to the growth of industries and a truly democratic state, much of this trouble could be avoided. It was no use dreading the growth of the power of the Trade Unions. There they were and grew [illegible] naturally. In India those who dread its unpleasant features and deplore the serious losses involved in strikes and look-outs, ought to gradually create by far-sighted, liberal, patriotic measures, such conditions for Labour as would largely minimize the need for these and secure for the workers a reasonable measure of leisure, pleasure and amenities of life and opportunities for improvement.

A discussion followed and Mr. Devadhar in replying to the criticisms, observed that he understood the [illegible] garding Trade Unionism, b[illegible]ar repoint out that Trade Un[illegible]ism was bound to come whether he l[illegible] was their duty to [illegible]ed it or not and it The forces set [illegible] prepare the way for it. could not [illegible]ree by labour movements would do [illegible]e ignored. What Indians own co[illegible] was to adjust them to suit their [illegible]ditions.

The Chairman remarked that he was at [illegible]e with the lecturer regarding the principle of dignity underlying Labour reform, but he wanted the gathering to bear in mind the difficulties as they existed in combines. Trade Unionism was a great force, but it had also proved to be a source of danger. The Chairman quoted instances of his own experience of American Trade Unions and warned Indians to avoid pitfalls, otherwise they would be an incubuss on Industry. The East should benefit by the experience of the West. Facilities for health and education should be provided, but unreasonable demands should not be encouraged. The difficulty of Capital also should not be lost sight of. The proceedings terminated with [illegible] vote of thanks to the [illegible]

"The Press Muzzle In India."

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN IN "INDIA."

The muzzling of the Press in India is not the least grave feature of the policy of repression on which the Government of India and some of the local governments have embarked with such ruthless zeal. Several useful journals have been forced to suspend publication, either by orders of the local authorities or the operation of the Press Act; and more than one remains under censorship. The Government of Bombay hardly had the best of their encounter with the "Bombay Chronicle." The publication of a leading journal with blank editorial columns and indications on almost every other page of a singularly unintelligent censorship was a greater strain on the prestige of the Government than that of the journal it desired to curb and punish, as Sir George Lloyd had the wisdom to recognise by removing the censor. But executive authority in India does not withdraw from a contest of this kind with grace, and the "Chronicle" has been forced to deposit the maximum second security of Rs. 10,000 under the Press Act, with the cheerful knowledge that the next time the sword of Damocles descends it will execute a clean cut, since, according to the provisions of the Act, the next forfeiture of security must be accompanied by confiscation of the press and plant.

It would be hard, to-day, to find a single independent political organ of opinion in India—Anglo-India, of course, excepted—on which the sword has not descended. During the last three months one journal after another has been made to suffer. The "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" have each had to pay the maximum second security of Rs. 10,000. The "Hindu", the "Tribune", the "Punjabee", the "Independent", the "Swadesha Mitran", and other leading journals have paid the maximum first security of Rs. 2,000, and a host of others have been penalised in lesser sums. One editor has been deported, one has been sent to prison under martial law, on charges which can only be described as frivolous, another has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a heavy fine, while in a third case the paper has been suspended under order by the district magistrate pending the trial of the editor. In other cases publication has been suspended or censorship imposed. Such are the methods to which the Government has been driven by its policy of repression and its ruthless defiance of public opinion.

Two years ago a return was presented to the Imperial Legislative Council, at the instance of Dr. Sapru, showing the extent of the operations of the Press Act up to that date since the passing of the Act in 1910. The total amount of the penalties imposed up to that time—not, it must be remembered, by judicial process, but by arbitrary executive fiat—was nearly £40,000. Indian papers are not rich. The economic and industrial conditions of the country do not admit of it. The standard in this respect is not to be compared with that of Europe, and a penalty of Rs. 2,000, or even, less, is enough to snuff out a country newspaper, which, humble though it may be, may none the less be a useful and valuable organ of opinion, serving the public interest. And £40,000 represents a big penalty on the capital invested in the industry. What amount the total penalties now imposed would represent we have not the material to judge, but an interesting return has been prepared by the "Home Ruler" of Karachi—which has since suffered extinction!—and appears in its issue of June 14, showing the extent of the operations of the Act during the preceding three months. From it we learn, in addition to the facts already related above, that during that period the total amount of money paid over to the Government under the Act, either in the form of securities deposited or securities forfeited, was nearly £5,000, distributed among 24 journals, the majority of them being vernacular papers with a small revenue but of undoubted utility. In four cases the maximum first security of Rs. Rs. 10,000 has been imposed. In nine cases the maximum first security of Rs. 2,000 has been enforced, and in no case has less than Rs. 1,000 been imposed in the first instance. These securities are imposed by magistrates, acting either on police reports or the orders of higher executive authorities, or in some instances on their own initiative. It is entirely within the magistrate's discretion, whether he imposes or excuses the deposit of security, or what amount up to the maximum he imposes. There is no pretence of any sort of judicial enquiry or process. The whole business is a purely arbitrary matter in the hands of executive officers. In the case of forfeiture there is an appeal to the High Court, when the "offending" articles or passages must be placed before the Court. But the phraseology of the provisions of the Act is so vague and all-embracing that, as Sir Lawrence Jenkins (ex-Chief Justice of Bengal) said in his judgment in one of the first cases that came before the Courts, almost anything can be brought under it, and even a harmless and well-meaning utterance might be penalised. Under these circumstances the practical extinction of all independent expression of opinion in the Indian Press is merely a matter of time, and not a very long time if Lord Chelmsford's, policy is to continue. Such is the freedom which Indians have fought for and paid heavily in blood and treasure to preserve by their efforts in the greatest war in the world's history. Does the Press in England mean to remain unmoved while this process of the strangulation of a free Press in India continues and grows in ferocity under British administrators?

SWAMI NARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

DR. KANUGA'S EVIDENCE.

TWO RELEASED PERSONS REARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, August 19.

To-day before the First Tribunal, Dr. Bulvantrai Kanuga was examined in the case of looting arms from Swami Narayan's Temple. In Mr. Kemp's examination Mr. Kanuga deposed that Mr. Kothawalla, sub-inspector, came to him to accompany him to Fernandez Bridge to disperse a big crowd on Richy Road. Witness with Mr. Valabbhoy Patel, Barrister, went and saw a large crowd, among whom he saw the accused Bhogilal Bhagat. Witness called him and asked him to pursuade the mob to disperse. Bhogilal replied that the people were highly excited and that they would not listen to anybody's persuasion. Witness thereupon told accused Bhogilal to hold his tongue and do the work entrusted to him. Bhogilal was excited, but not keenly. He did not appear to him to be the leader of the crowd.

Four armed police constables deposed that Bhogilal was persuading the mob to reopen their shops as Mahatma Gandhi had been released and that he told them (constables) "We are brothers. To raise arms against our countrymen is not good. Leave off your arms and join with us." The constables asked him in reply to go away.

Two witnesses said that they saw accused Haji with a sword in the riot.

Manilal Chotalal, another witness did not properly answer the questions put by the Court. He was called upon by the Court to pass a personal recognisance for Rs. 500 undertaking to present himself when required by the Tribunal at the end of the case.

TWO ACCUSED REARRESTED.

Accused Meghsing and Kanji who were discharged yesterday have been rearrested today by the police.

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

In the Swami Narayan Temple case charges were framed against the five accused as follows:—

"We hereby charge you Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 as follows. That of the 11th April, 1919, at Ahmedabad, you were members of a rioter's assembly which raided in the Swami Narayan and Gosami temples and in the firm of Anandji Kalyanji for arms with the object of overawing Government and waging war against the King, thereby committed offences under sections 55, 121 (a), 148 and 139 I.P.C., and that you accused No. 4 the same day and at the same place committed the offences of waging war against the King, section 121 I.P.C. In the alternative that you accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 received and retained stolen property, to wit, arms, the possession where you know, or had reason to believe, to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity and thereby committed an offence under section 412."

PERSONNEL OF INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S INCLUSION.

The Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, appointed during mail week a committee to inquire into the administration and organisation of the Army in India. The composition of the committee is as follows:

President: Viscount Esher.

Members: Sir M. O'Dwyer, I.C.S., late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab; Sir G. Fell, I.C.S., late Financial Adviser, Military Finance Department, Government of India; Lieut.-General Sir H. V. Cox, Indian Army, Secretary. Military Department, India Office; Lieut.-General Sir C. W. Jacob, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Rhine; Lieut.-General Sir H. Hudson, Indian Army, Adjutant-General in India; Lieut.-General Sir J. P. Du Cane (late R.A.), late Commanding XV. Corps, B.E.F.; Major-General Sir W. Gillman (late R.A.), recently Chief of the General Staff in Mesopotamia.

Secretary: Brigadier-General C. M. War[illegible] staff, R.E.

The terms of reference are:—

1. To inquire into and report, with special reference to post-bellum conditions, upon the administration and, where necessary, the organisation of the Army in India, including its relations with the War Office and the India Office, and the relations of the two offices with one another.

2. To consider the position of the Commander-in-Chief in his dual capacity as head of the Army and member of the Executive Council, and to make recommendations.

3. To consider and report upon any other matters which they may decide are relevant to the inquiry.

The committee will meet first in London, where two months' work is anticipated; later the committee will proceed to India to examine witnesses and conditions on the spot.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S PROTEST.

Writing to the "Westminster Gazette" Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of the "Leader", says:—

Sir,—You remarked on Saturday evening (July 27) on the disproportionate strength of the military element on the Indian Army Commission. May I invite your attention to two other points regarding its personnel? One is the appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to it. You are aware, I trust, of the Indian opinion of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. You know, too, the [illegible]

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

COMMEMORATED BY Y. M. H. A.

DR. MACKICHAN'S TRIBUTE.

Last evening the Telang anniversary was commemorated under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, in the premises of the Prarthana Mandir at Girgaum. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided, and Dr. D. Mackichan in a speech gave a sketch of the career of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang.

Dr. Mackichan said he remembered with the date of which that was the anniversary. He remembered how the news of the premature death of that respected citizen and distinguished scholar, came as a shock to them. When he (the speaker) came to Bombay, Mr. Telang had already acquired great reputation. Mr. Telang had distinguished himself as an English and Sanskrit scholar. As a Sanskrit scholar Telang's memory would ever remain living.

Mr. Telang was also marked as a social and political reformer. He strove much for the enlightenment of the women of India. Telang began his life as a very superstitious person. But afterwards through his own enlightenment he emancipated himself. One remarkable thing about Telang was that he never tried to defend his faults. He acknowledged and repented for them, as soon as he became aware of them. The speaker exhorted his audience to follow in the footsteps of that great educational, social and political reformer.

Sir Chimanlal then thanked Dr. Mackichan for the trouble he had taken in coming to speech to them on that occasion.

BY GAUD SARASWAT BRAHMINS.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Telang was commemorated under the auspices of the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal at Hira Baug on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. D. G. Padhye presided on the occasion.

Mr. M. D. Altekar, Editor, "New Review", delivered an address.

EARTHQUAKE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 19.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt throughout Rangoon at 10-20 this morning. It is said to be the most serious for many years past. Buildings were shaken and in a few cases crockery was thrown down and smashed. The Baptist Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Kemmindine was most seriously affected as several walls were cracked through and a pillar and the roofs were displaced. Dwellers in the town were not affected.

DEMOBILIZATION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The following press communique has been issued:—

"The total number of British Troops who have embarked from India for the United Kingdom between the 1st January and 12 August, 1919, is 27,669.

This number includes 1,202 officers and 14,367 convalescents and unfit men, and does not include Mesopotamian details passing through India for demobilization.

In addition 242 men have been released for civil employment in India.

The total number of Indian Army Reserve officers and Temporary Commissioned officers, Indian Army (Including probationers), who have been released during 1919, is 2,610.

The despatch to the United Kingdom of details ex-Mesopotamia, who were temporarily detained in India during the recent emergency, has commenced.

Michael O'Dwyer has a great admirer in the present Viceroy, without whose active support the province of the Punjab would have been administered very differently during the last four months. The promised independent investigation into those extraordinary administrative measures and methods has yet to be instituted. Meanwhile, is it an imperative State necessity that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be sent back to India? Is no other civilian available? Perhaps it will be said that he has most experience of recruiting for the Army in the Punjab. All I can say on this is that the methods employed there during the last few years to obtain recruits constitute a warning much more than an example, and everyone would wish, for the good name of the Government and the peace of the people, that they should never again be resorted to. A declared policy of conscription would be far better.

The second point is that the Secretary of State has not thought fit to include a single Indian in the Commission. If, as you say, "the whole military system of India should come under review," and if the Commission are to consider "how in the new conditions the Army needs of India are to be met," is it not obviously desirable that the Indian view of these and other questions should be considered, and is it right to keep out the Indian element altogether? Many and serious are the grievances of my countrymen against the civil administration of India, but our complaints against England's military policy in relation to us are even graver, and now, after the war, the subject of reform of the administration and organisation of the Army is apparently to be disposed of as if we were not concerned in it at all. And yet every penny of the cost of the Army is paid by the Indian taxpayer.

Nearly forty years ago the most truly Liberal of Indian Viceroys, the late Lord Ripon, said that public opinion ought to be "the irresistible and unresisted master" of Government. At this distance of time we have to contemplate with regret that it is

The Lahore Conspiracy Case—II.

BY VERITAS IN "THE SERVANT OF INDIA."

Since the first article was written, Sir Edward Maclagan's Government has given further proof of its policy of conciliation and goodwill by commuting the sentences in the Amritsar and Gujranwala conspiracy cases and remitting the sentences of forfeiture of property. The Punjab is certainly beholden to the present Lieutenant-Governor, who is now on a visit to the capital in the course of his monsoon tour, for the active steps he has taken to heal the wounds which have been inflicted upon the province in the late regime. But it will be suicidal to rest on oars. The Servant of India has truly voiced the opinion of all thinking men in the country when it says that "the mitigation of the sentences does not remove the stigma that has been so undeservedly cast upon some of the best sons of the Punjab. The physical sufferings are lessened; the moral pang remains." The claims of law and justice still remain to be vindicated.

JUDICIAL NOTICE OF FACTS UNPROVEN.

But let us hark back to our theme. What do we find in the record of the Lahore Conspiracy Case? The Martial Law Ordinance Commission, which tried the Lahore leaders no doubt consisted of a puisne Civilian Judge of the High Court, who had then just reverted to the civil line from his military duties, an I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge and a Junior Indian member of the Provincial Service, and may not at first sight appear to be different in constitution from an ordinary Defence of India tribunal. But the Commission had to labour under one great disadvantage, which in law is deemed to jeopardise the fair and impartial trial of a case, viz., that it had already expressed and recorded its findings on some of the matters in issue in this case. It was a moot point in the trial whether the incident of 10th April evening on the Mall and subsequently at the Lohari Gate, where the crowds on each occasion were dispersed by musketry fire by order of Mr. Fyson, then Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, as well as the event of 12th April morning at the Badshahi mosque, where a C. I. D. Inspector was roughly handled by the crowd, amounted to acts of waging war and as such came within the definition of section 121, I. P. C. But this Commission had in the Badshahi mosque case taken judicial notice of there having been a state of open rebellion in Lahore already in existence on the 12th April and convicted and sentenced all the accused, among them being Mr. Labhu Ram, B. Sc. (Glasgow), late State Engineer, Pooneb) to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. As to the Mall incident, the Commission had similarly prejudged the matter. The judgment itself makes a reference to the Mall and Lohari Gate incidents of 10th April evening in the following terms:—

> "We have ourselves held in another case that the riot on the Upper Mall on that date (10th April) amounted to an offence under section 121, Indian Penal Code, and another Commission has come to the same conclusion in regard to the riots at the Lohari Gate."

The point is important, as in a later part of the judgment, the Commission, while conceding that "so far as the charges are concerned, we shall confine ourselves to criminal acts of a positive kind," make the following observation:—

> "In doing so, however, we must, as even Mr. Hassan Imam has conceded, take judicial notice of the state of rebellion which existed on the 10th of April onwards. It has not been argued before us that the acts in the Badshahi mosque attributed by the prosecution to some of the accused would, if proved, fall short of offences under section 121, I.P.C., and of their extreme gravity there can be no doubt. After weighing all the evidence, we are of opinion that the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore, to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King, and that in furtherance thereof war was waged from the 11th onwards."

The net finding of the Commission is thus twofold. Firstly, there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King, and secondly, in furtherance thereof, war was waged from the 11th onwards.

THE FIRST FINDING (CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY).

As to the first finding, it is difficult to reconcile it with the other findings of the Commission, in which opinions have been recorded tending to knock the bottom of the prosecution version, on which the first finding is based. The following excerpts from the judgment of the Commission will make the point clear.

> "As we think it an over-statement of the case to say that there was a conspiracy to commit sedition on the 6th April, we consider that the charges of sedition on what occurred before the time of the second *hartal* (10th April, when news of Mr. Gandhi's detention was received) must fall to the ground."

In another place, the learned Commissioners observe:—

> "Again it is not in itself an offence to persuade people to suspend business.....It cannot, we think, be fairly said that they intended that offences should be committed on the 6th of April, and if they did not, they do not appear to be criminally liable. (In this connection see the case of Lord George Gordon, 13 State trials.)
>
> We are, therefore, of the opinion that as regards these points also the charges must fail and perhaps it is just as well that we are not obliged to convict in Lahore men, who up to the time of the second *hartal*, had done no more than others had accomplished with impunity elsewhere.
>
> We may add that in the Gujranwala case, the Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Broadway appears to have arrived at the same conclusion."

Thus according to the learned Commission, the Lahore leader "had up to the time of the second *hartal* done no more than (what) others had accomplished with impunity elsewhere." There was no conspiracy, no waging war, nay, nothing criminal in their conduct up to the 10th April evening. In the precis of charge, reference was made, as we have seen, to an India-wide conspiracy formed on or before the 4th February with the object of securing the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, and it was alleged therein that in pursuance of the above object, a number of meetings were convened or addressed by the accused, general strikes organised and a number of other acts done. The theory of the formation of such a conspiracy on or about 4th February and its existence up to 10th April must therefore go to the wall in view of the above-quoted finding of the Commission.

THE NECESSARY SEQUEL.

In fact, the above finding entirely cuts the ground underneath the whole case for the prosecution. The necessary sequel to this finding is this: Whether or not the part, assigned to the Lahore leaders in the events preceding the *hartal* of the 10th April has been exaggerated and misrepresented by the prosecution. Their acts separately or collectively cannot be held to be evidence of a criminal conspiracy. According to the judgment itself, the demonstrations of 6th April had passed off quietly. Vide the "C. and M. Gazette" report: "Business was resumed as usual on the 7th, people returned to their normal avocations on 7th, 8th, 9th, and until the afternoon of the 10th April, when a second *hartal* was started." which, to quote the judgment again, "was certainly spontaneous in the sense that it started as soon as news arrived of Mr. Gandhi's detention" and was not "initiated by visits to the city of any of the accused." After recording all these findings, one fails to discover, how the learned Commissioners came to the conclusion, as they did, that "the prosecution has established that there was an active conspiracy in Lahore to bring about the repeal of the Rowlatt Act by criminal means, namely, by waging war against the King." Was this the worn-out theory of the conspiracy, discredited by the Commission, or a new and different conspiracy formed subsequently? If the latter, it was incumbent on the Commission in any case to refer to the evidence as to the formation and existence, how and when it was started, who the members thereof were, what were the objects and scope of this conspiracy.

The Commission has done nothing of the kind. It is not ever alleged that there was any meeting of the Indian Association, of which the principal Lahore accused were prominent members after the 6th April, or that the accused themselves held any meeting after that date except in response to the call of Mr. Fyson, Deputy Commissioner. It is true that the Commission at one place observed that these men (Lahore leaders) knew that the state of alleged rebellion was "largely due to their own efforts," but the finding is inconsistent with what has gone before. It having been conceded that the events of the 10th April were not instigated by any of the accused, the happening of those events cannot be legally used to establish any new conspiracy of which the accused were the members. Nor can the circumstance that the *hartal* started spontaneously on the 10th and continued for several days, be a proof of such conspiracy, as it was the direct result not of any conspiracy, but of the firing that took place on the Mall on that evening. Vide *inter alia* the evidence of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazl-i-Hussain, D. W. 3: "There was a feeling in the city that the firing was unjustified," and of Raja Narendra Nath, retired Deputy Commissioner, D. W. 2-6, "I think that if there had been no firing on 10th the *hartal* would have stopped on the evening of the 11th, and if there had been no firing on the 12th it might have stopped on the 13th or 14th." Even if the firing on the crowd on the Upper Mall was justified, how could the accused be held responsible for the state of public feeling created by such firing? Section 10 of the Evidence Act has been, it is true, given a very extended and comprehensive application in some conspiracy cases even to the extent of an argument in a circle, but it is inconceivable how the stray acts of the crowd or some members of it, in view of the finding that there was no instigation and in the absence of an allegation of common purpose, can be proof of the existence of a conspiracy. The Public Prosecutor in his lengthy address did not allege that any conspiracy was formed from 10th April onwards. All he stated was in reference to the now exploded theory of a conspiracy commencing from 4th February onwards. There is indeed no *data* on the record or in the judgment to prove the existence of any conspiracy on the 10th onwards, or of the complicity of the accused in it. The "state of rebellion" is stated to have started on the 10th April but the accused are exonerated from the charge of having instigated it on 10th April. When did they, one naturally asks, agree to start a conspiracy to wage war and how and when did they become members thereof? Was there any meeting held on or subsequent to the 10th April for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act? To all these questions, the judgment gives no answer. One is tempted to ask, did the Commission take judicial notice of the conspiracy?

THE SECOND FINDING.

The second finding is that in furtherance of the above conspiracy, war was waged from the 11th onwards. If the conspiracy theory falls to the ground, this finding cannot be sustained. I have already stated that even the extended and comprehensive application that has of late been given to section 10 of the Evidence Act cannot help the prosecution in the matter of making stray acts of one or more members of the crowd evidence of the complicity of Lahore leaders. A noteworthy fact in connection with the events from 10th April onwards is that the influence of the leaders has throughout been enlisted on the side not only of law and order, but of sobriety in speech and manner and as to the devising of the most effective means of ending the *hartal*. Two incidents at the Badshahi mosque meetings, one on the 11th April and the other on the morning following, are generally referred to as evidence of disorderly character of the mob, viz., the affair of Balwant Singh (a railway Khalasi who made some inflammatory statements, perhaps while under the influence of *bhang*, and the incident in which Inspector Ali Gauhar of the C. I. D. was roughly handled). It is, however, admitted in the judgment that both of them took place in the absence of any of the responsible accused. No responsible accused was present at the Heeramandi shooting affair on the 12th April, when the police again fired on the mob, nor at the Mall road on 10th April evening. Nor was there any responsible man with the crowd after the dispersal of the Badshahi mosque meeting on the 12th April. In my next article, I propose to show from the prosecution evidence that the presence of the popular leaders always acted as a steading influence on the mob, which was considerably excited by the firing.

THE COMMISSION'S MISAPPREHENSION.

I have already stated that the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case had been seriously prejudiced by the Commissioners taking judicial notice of the existence of a state of rebellion in Lahore. As to this, we have seen that the reply of the Commission is that the point had not been disputed by Mr. Hassan Imam. Evidently the Commissioners must have been labouring under a serious misapprehension when they said that Mr. Hassan Imam conceded that they could take judicial notice of it. What he said was that the point was raised in the arguments previously addressed to the Commission, and that it was urged therein that the state of rebellion was a question of fact to be established by evidence specially brought in each particular case. The Commissioners, however, overruled that contention and held that for them it was sufficient for the purpose of taking judicial notice that there was a notification by the Government of India declaring Lahore to be in a state of open rebellion from 10th April onwards. Nay, the Commission had also refused the defence prayer of being allowed to produce evidence in rebuttal of the open rebellion theory. Mr. Hassan Imam therefore said that it was useless in view of the above rulings of the Commission to re-argue that matter, and so left it there with merely a protest. The contention of the accused has throughout been against the open rebellion theory. In fact it was in view of the Commission taking judicial notice of it that the accused put in an application for adjournment with a view to move the Governor-General for the transfer of the case to some court outside the province. This being the case, is it possible for the senior counsel of the accused to make such a damaging concession? Mr. Hassan Imam only refrained from arguing the matter at length, seeing the futility of the attempt. Not for a moment he withdrew from the position taken at the outset by the accused.

SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL PROCEDURE.

The general summary court martial procedure which was followed in the trial of all cases before the Commission was felt as a serious handicap by the accused prejudicing them in their defence. The precis of charge was as glaring an example of misjoinder of charges as any that could be conceived, and this fact alone would have vitiated the whole trial, had the trial been before ordinary courts. The Martial Law administrator prohibited the entry of all counsel from outside and as the senior members of the local bar were either unable or unwilling to appear, the accused were compelled to conduct their defence either themselves or with the aid of some relations or junior practitioners. It was only after the withdrawal of martial law that the services of Mr. Hassan Imam were available for the purpose of argument, but even in this case, the Commission refused to grant a short adjournment to enable the accused to properly instruct Mr. Hassan Imam. The charges that the Commissioners read out to the accused at the commencement of the trial were of an extremely vague, indefinite and sweeping character, while the precis of the case against the accused, extracts from which have already been given, was prepared simply to give the thing a formidable look without any attempt to elucidate the nature of the all-India conspiracy. The Public Prosecutor also did not (as one would expect him to do in a State trial of this magnitude) make any speech at the commencement of the trial, amplifying, elucidating or explaining these charges, and he did not even during final argument lay his finger on any particular overt act, to which he referred as an act of war. In fact, the procedure was a typical martial law procedure, and could be, moulded to any shape at the sweet will of the convening authority.

OBJECTIONS AS TO JURISDICTION.

One curious and indeed extra-ordinary point about the trial was that although at an early stage of the trial, the accused put in applications raising objections to the constitution of the Commission and its jurisdiction to try the accused, and in fact had the matter argued, the copy of the order passed thereon by the Commission was withheld for a long time, and I doubt if the accused are in possession of that order even now. As the cases will shortly come up for review before His Majesty's Privy Council, it will not be out of place to summarise the objections here:—

(a) That the declaration of Martial Law in Lahore under Regulation X of 1804 was illegal and unjustifiable inasmuch as there was no open rebellion at any time in Lahore. Ordinance No. 1 of 1919 was consequently *ultra vires*.

(b) That even if this were not so, the Martial Law Commission, having been constituted under the said Ordinance could not take cognizance of offences against the accused, who were not "taken in arms," doing any of the acts specified in the Regulation.

(c) That Ordinance IV of 1919, which purported to invest the Commission with power to try offences under the Penal Code (and not covered by the Regulation X of 1804) and which was given retrospective effect from the 30th March, 1919, was *illegal and ultra vires*

(d) That even if a 'state of rebellion' prevailed at Lahore at any time, it had admittedly ceased to exist at the time the trial of the accused commenced, and therefore, according to all accepted principles of law, Courts Martial, established to try civilians, would *ipso facto* cease to exist, and the accused, if they were to be tried at all, should have been handed over to the ordinary Municipal Courts, which had throughout been in full working order, and had all along been able to enforce their processes;

(e) That the accused, not being in the martial law area at the time of its promulgation (they were then deported in the Frontier districts), their subsequent arrest and removal to Lahore was illegal.

Now all these objections, coupled with the objection of misjoinder of charges went to the very root of the case and it is for His Majesty's Privy Council, when the matter comes up before it, to advise the Sovereign whether or not there should be a scrutiny in the case with a view to finding out if grave and substantial injustice has been done by a disregard of the forms of legal process or by a violation of the principles of natural justice or otherwise. It is well known that a review in criminal proceedings by the Privy Council is very sparingly made and only in those cases, where there has been such an interference with the elementary rights of the accused as has placed him outside the pale of regular law, or within that pale there has been a violation of the natural principles of justice so demonstrably manifest as to convince their Lordships of the Privy Council, first, that the result arrived at was opposite to the result which their Lordships would themselves have reached, and, secondly, that the same opposite result would have been reached by the local tribunal also, if the alleged defect or misdirection had been avoided (vide observations of Lord Shaw in I. L. R. 38-1023 P. C.). In other words, before the Privy Council will interfere, it must be established demonstrably that "justice itself in its very foundation has been subverted and that it is therefore a matter of grave imperial concern that by way of an appeal to the King, it be restored to its rightful position in that particular part of the Empire." Well, His Majesty's Privy Council has, without expressing any opinion on the merits, already given special leave to appeal in some cases tried under Martial Law, and there is every reason to think that similar leave will be given in other cases. The matter will shortly be before one of the highest courts in the Empire, and the whole country will with bated breath follow the progress of the cases there.

LORD SINHA ON FUTURE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

"The Future of Indian Women" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. N. C. Sen before the East Indian Association in mail week afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Sinha. Mrs. Sen claimed that there had been a golden age for the women of India in the remote past when they were free and had every chance to work out their own salvation, but they lost this freedom, and almost lost even their identity, during the Middle Ages. Their position was now much better than it was even fifty years ago, but they were still more or less at the mercy of their men, who resented their endeavours to restore their ancient freedom, when they enjoyed equality with men in education and culture, when women were not given in marriage until they were full-grown adults, and when it was not uncommon for them even to choose their own husbands. A small proportion of their men were now going to get the franchise, and, though the women's appeal for the same privilege had been in vain, they were not going to be disheartened.

Lord Sinha (who, with Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarajini Naidu, and others, took part in a discussion on the paper) said that one of the burning questions of the day was whether the women of India should have the vote. It might be that Mrs. Sen had been preaching to the converted. He thought that she had been rather hard on the men of India in regard to their attitude towards women. Speaking for himself he did not think there was any desire to deny the women of India the right to develop and realise themselves in the fullest and best possible manner. At the same time he felt constrained to condemn the evil custom of exclusion behind the *purdah*, and demanded a nearer approach to the English standard of education for girls and women, both in physical and intellectual attainments.—"Morning Post."

THE "NEW CALL" CASE.

A correspondent writes:—

The appeal in the "New Call" case which was to come off in the High Court on 20th instant has been postponed to the 25th instant and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad the well-known lawyer of Bombay has been approached to defend the case.

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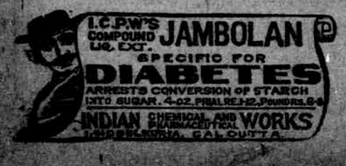

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KOLTCHAK EXPOSED

"FOE TO DEMOCRACY."

INDICTMENT BY AMERICAN GOVT. REPRESENTATIVE.

"Koltchak broke up a democratic Government in Siberia with the ruthlessness of a Tartar conqueror. He suppressed free speech and free Press. He jailed, exiled, or murdered every member of the Russian Constituent Assembly upon whom he could lay his hands. He caused the opponents of his rule of the fist to be tortured or killed. And now the Council of Four has decided to supply Koltchak with money, provisions, and ammunition."

In these terms (says the "Daily News"), Mr. Joshua Rosett, who was sent to Siberia in the autumn of last year by the American Committee on Public Information—the official publicity department of the Washington Government—writes in the "New Republic" of the man whom the All-Russian Government, by its decree of November, 18th, 1918, appointed "Supreme Ruler."

The text of that remarkable instrument, together with other extracts from Mr. Rosett's article, was published in "The Daily News" on July 7 in a cabled message from our Special Correspondent, Mr. P. W. Wilson, but in an exposure which, given textually, would occupy some nine columns of this paper, there is much additional matter that calls for quotation. In particular, the circumstances in which Koltchak assumed power are narrated by Mr. Rosett with a wealth of illuminating detail, making his article an important contribution to the history of a movement whose avowed object, as he shows, was the restoration of an autocracy, though not that of the Romanoffs.

THE ZEMSTVO SYSTEM.

Government by Zemstvo, i.e., by a legislative, executive, and judiciary system corresponding to the Administration of the various States in the American Union, was extended to Siberia during the war by the Tsar. The Bolsheviks substituted Soviet Government, but when Vladivostock was taken by the Czecho-Slovaks in June, 1918, the Zemstvo officials returned to their places. Mr. Rosett found them in October last "working like beavers"; it was clear, he says, that a strong democratic system of government was gradually emerging.

The mass of the people were very hopeful, and had great confidence in the Zemstvos, who were working out a scheme of government on the model of the United States. About the middle of October, however, the Directorate of Five at Omsk, which had been elected to organise an All-Russian Government, sent a commissary named Zimmermann to Vladivostok to superintend the affairs of the Maritime Province. The Ministry of Supplies at Omsk also sent a representative, M. Tseklinsky.

M. Zimmermann brought an order from the Directorate that the militia of the province should be handed over to him, and M. Tseklinsky informed the protesting Zemstvo administration that if it did not immediately hand over to him all the supplies of the province he would order what practically amounted to a blockade. He Zemstvo administration submitted.

THE ARMY AND THE COUP.

A few days later it was announced that the Siberian Duma, the central body of the Zemstvo system, had been dissolved "by order of the Administrative Council." The temporary All-Russian Government ordered that it should be re-convoked, but two members of the temporary Government, Vologodsky and General Boldireff, disagreed with this order, and, with the active participation of the Army, caused the arrest of the other three members. Almost simultaneously Koltchak, who had been prominent in these occurrences, was appointed Minister of the Army and Navy.

His appointment as Supreme Ruler followed in November, but Koltchak was not content with the mere title. His Council of Ministers on November 30th, issued a series of laws providing for the death penalty in case of persons guilty of attempts against the life, health, freedom, or power of the Supreme Ruler or of attempts to overthrow or change the order of government. It was further decreed that "any person guilty of the conscious non-fulfilment of an order by the Supreme Ruler is subject to the punishment of being deprived of all rights and confinement to hard labour for a term of from 15—20 years."

ENGLISH GUARDS FOR PRISONERS.

On November 27th four members of the Directorate, Avksientieff, Zenzinoff, Argunoff, and Rogosky, were conveyed by train into China on an order from Omsk. "The English General Knox," says the laconic report quoted by Mr. Rosett, "detailed several English soldiers to act as guards for the prisoners."

The list of candidates for the election at Vladivostok in January last was submitted for the approval of the hated Commissary from Omsk, who struck off the names of a number of candidates. The result was that the people stayed at home on election day, and only 4,000 votes were cast as against 35,000 at the previous election.

Meanwhile at Omsk itself every known or suspected malcontent was branded as a Bolshevik and arrested accordingly. The Supreme Ruler ordered the "merciless execution" of all persons who attempted to create disturbances. "I have talked with a number of eye-witnesses respecting this 'merciless execution,'" says Mr. Rosett, and he adds:

"The reader may know that the Omsk district is one of the coldest inhabited spots of the world. The December of 1918 was one of the coldest on record. Koltchak's men made use of this fact; they stripped the rebels and drove them naked through the streets until in agony they confessed the names and hiding places of their leaders.

GHASTLY BUTCHERY.

"They were then placed in rows and shot, and their frozen bodies piled into freight cars. Protruding arms and legs were severed with a blow of the axe. The cars were pulled out of town, and the bodies dumped in heaps to wait for the spring."

Interfering with the last remnants of representative government, Koltchak, through his commissary, sought to exclude two of the newly-elected delegates from the Vladivostock City Council because of their alleged Bolshevik sympathies, and through his Minister of the Interior forbade the Convention of Siberian Zemstvos and City Councils to discuss "questions of the construction of Government and other political questions of a similar character." The Convention, in reply to this and other orders, passed a series of resolutions opposing the Government of Koltchak as illegal and arbitrary.

Mr. Rosett recalls Koltchak's alarm at the proposal for a conference of all the Russian political factions at Prince's Island. General Graves, the chief of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, he says, expressed the view that the anti-Koltchak groups must be allowed to send delegates, as well as the Koltchak Government itself. His attitude was such that Koltchak ceased to look to America for support in his autocratic ambitions. "But he did not need it. He had the substantial co-operation of England and of Japan, and even of democratic France."

"Left to themselves," a leading Zemstvo official told the American investigator, "the Russian people could cope with Koltchak very easily indeed. You know they coped with Nicholas. But they can hardly start a row while their house is full of guests. It wouldn't be polite."

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LETTER TO MR. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

The following letter has been received by Mr. Gandhi:—

Dear Mahatmaji:

Circumstances beyond my control have prevented my taking part in the great movement that you are leading for the uplift of our common Motherland. I am, however, desirous of conveying to you my hearty admiration for your noble stand, and my unqualified appreciation of your high-souled patriotism.

During my absence from India, I have learnt and unlearnt a great deal. This is no place to make a full confession of faith. But I want to say that, although, I do not fully agree with your line of thought, I am in substantial agreement with your conclusions as to what we should do. Never before have I been more convinced of the futility of attempts to bring about a forcible revolution in India. Terrorism, too, in my judgment, is not only futile but sinful. Secret propaganda and secret societies may have some justification in the Government's desire to prohibit and penalize all kinds of open work, but in the long run this ends in the demoralization of those who take part in them. I believe that no nation deserves or will win freedom which is not prepared to suffer for it. When I say that, I mean the suffering in pursuit of freedom, and not for lack of it. In India we have plenty of the latter and not sufficient of the former. We have so far done precious little to deserve freedom and we have done still less to educate our people as to what constitutes real freedom. The sacrifices and sufferings we have so far undergone in our fight for freedom are too trival to be crowned with success.

I am therefore in full sympathy with the general spirit of your propaganda. I may be unable to sign the full pledge of a Satyagrahi but if and when I return to India I shall sign the "pure Swadeshi Vow."

You will be pleased to learn that most of the young Indians in this country have a deep sentiment of reverence for you. One of them, at one time a faithful follower of Hardayal, writes:—

"What we need now are the leaders of the type of Mahatma Gandhi. We do not want armed resistance. We do not want passive resistance. What we want is something super, and that is what Mahatma is advocating. I have concluded that the methods which Hardayal advocated are not wise and sane for any part of the world. We want to get away from murder, assasination, conflagration, and terrorism. The foundation in the past was laid upon bloodshed, and we have had enough of it, but now the foundation must be laid on justice and freedom to individuals, so that the same be palpable in the future. Hardayal has, by giving these ideas, degraded himself and I am afraid it may affect some of the young men who always followed him blindly. It is our misfortune that our leaders instead of going up, are going down. The crying need of India is leaders of the type of Gandhi, staunch in their principles, which can be applied to almost every part of the world."

How I wish I had been in India to share in full the misfortunes of my countrymen. My heart bleeds for them, but more for myself in having been deprived of the opportunity to serve and suffer.

Very Sincerely,

(This letter though it is clearly from Lala Lajpatrai and meant for publication, is presumably by an oversight unsigned. In spite of the oversight, I allow it to be published for its intrinsic merit. M.K.G.)

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RACE RIOTS IN AMERICA.

ALL-NIGHT FIGHTING AT WASHINGTON.

NEGRO TROOPS' DEMAND FOR EQUALITY.

Friction between whites and blacks, which has existed for several days as the result of negro attacks on white women, culminated in a serious race riot last night, in which four persons lost their lives and many were wounded, says the Washington correspondent of the "Daily News" cabling on July 22nd.

Two of those who were killed were city detectives, one of whom a young negress shot from a window. Another negress opened fire similarly upon the police and guardsmen, who were attempting to capture the first negress. The second detective was killed in this fighting. Both negresses were wounded.

Numerous collisions between whites and blacks occurred in street cars. A negro, attacked a car, fired into the crowd following him, wounding four persons slightly. A detective sent seven bullets into a negro's body. In another encounter a negro shot and killed a marine.

Although soldiers and sailors took a large part in the affair, the clashes were most serious between white and black civilians. Many on both sides were badly beaten, and had to be sent to hospital.

Frequent outbreaks occurred in Pennsylvania Avenue and around the White House, in spite of the fact that cavalry, marines, and sailors aided the police in endeavouring to hold the people in check.

Early this morning the rioting spread to the outlying districts, from which the police received numerous calls announceing rioting, one station registering 35 calls in two hours.

Several persons were wounded by bullets fired by negroes speeding through the white residential district, shooting pedestrians indiscriminately. A pitched revolver battle in Seventh and M Streets lasted throughout the night. Many arrests have been made.—Reuter.

100,000 BLACKS.

Before 1917, Washington had a population approachig 400,000, writes a correspondent lately in America. About one-third of these were coloured.

An extraordinary change came over Washington when the United States entered the war. An immense army of war workers, largely women and girls, invaded the city, straining the accommodation to an intolerable extent. There cannot, however, have been any material increase in the coloured population. On the contrary, the tendency has been for the Negroes to more northward, for the sake of the much higher wages obtainable in the industrial centres, especially of the Middle West. Prices in Washington, however, have risen mercilessly, and it is probable that the disturbances are to be explained no less upon economic than upon racial grounds.

The negro in the American cities to-day demands, and increasingly receives, a wage approaching the pre-war standard of the white labourer, and it is therefore, not, surprising that, amid the dislocation of the transition from war to peace, occasion for serious trouble should have arisen. As always, however, the question of the protection of white women is involved, and it is obvious that the stirring of race passion in a city containing at least 100,000 coloured people is a vastly more serious menace to public order than is implied in the madness of the white mob at the lynching of an individual.

COLOURED TROOPS' DEMAND.

"The Times" Washington correspondent cabled on July 23rd:—

Race rioting was renewed at Washington last night, but on a less serious scale. During the day, though Martial law was not declared, some 1,500 troops were brought into the city and their presence prevented trouble except in one quarter, where another white man, a member of the Home Guard, was killed, and a number of people of both colours wounded.

The riots are naturally the subject of much discussion. While most commentators try to explain them as the result of a reaction from overcrowding and the high wages which were obtained in Washington during the war, there is a good deal of rather anxious speculation as to how far Bolshevist agitators are concerned. There is also a tendency in newspapers, like the New York *Tribune* and *World* to lecture the whites on the necessity of more discrimination and self-restraint if the negroes are not to be given a legitimate grievance for agitators to play upon. It is noted that since the return of the coloured troops the negro Press, especially in New York and Boston, has been getting more and, more insistent upon the rights of coloured races, and that both in its columns and in the pulpits at coloured churches the possibility is openly discussed of a world-wide race war if the "rights" of these races are not recognized.

THREATS IN NEGRO SERMONS.

The New York correspondent cabled on July, 23rd:—

Yesterday night a negro shot and killed Isaac Halbfinger, a mamber of the Home Guard. The murderer was chased into an apartment house, whence, despite a cordon of soldiers drawn around the building, he managed to escape into the street. The sreet is one occupied by negroes, and the man disappeared.

Coloured missionaries are exhorting their flocks to remain at home and keep the peace, and for the moment quiet prevails. The fermentation among the negroes is especially noticeable in South. Both German and Bolshevist money, it is stated, is being employed.

I attended recently a Victory celebration at one of the negro churches in New York, when a number of West Indian troops were among the congregation. A striking feature of the service was the eloquent sermon, which consisted of mingled threats and appeals to Britain to recognize the social equality of the coloured inhabitants of her Dominions. If this was not granted, the preacher declared, the next war would find Britain without the support of the "strong black arm."

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—"THE INDIAN & EASTERN ENGINEER," June 1919.

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